

The Oldest Agricultural and Live Stock Journal in the Mississippi Valley

ESTABLISHED 1848



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Honor to Missouri

Work of Norman J. Colman, First Secretary of the Department, Recounted as Tribute.

Missouri may well be proud of the position attained by her sons, both now and in the past.

Of the men whom Missouri honors, one of the most useful and distinguished was Norman J. Colman, founder and editor for many years of COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD. The Department of Agriculture honors him by making his picture the frontispiece of the Year Book of 1912. He was the first Secretary of Agriculture; born near Richfield Springs, N. Y., May 16, 1827; died at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 4, 1911.

Editor Arnold, in the Year Book, pays the following tribute to Gov. Colman: "Lawyer, farmer, soldier, agriculturist, statesman, Mr. Colman became a leader in agricultural development in the Central West, and in 1885 was appointed Commissioner of the United States Department of Agriculture, becoming its first Secretary with a seat in the Cabinet, February 9, 1889, when the department was made one of the executive departments. As the last of its five commissioners, and the first of its five secretaries, Mr. Colman occupies a central position in the development of the department's activities."

He was the author of the bill creating state experiment stations, and the great benefit resulting from his sagacity as a pioneer in this movement is well known and appreciated by the great army of agriculturists all over the country.

Gov. Colman alone, of all the students of agriculture of that day, had the foresight to realize the need of these valuable institutions. His paper, the RURAL WORLD, was the exponent of his highest ideals of help and service to the farmer for whom he lived and worked.

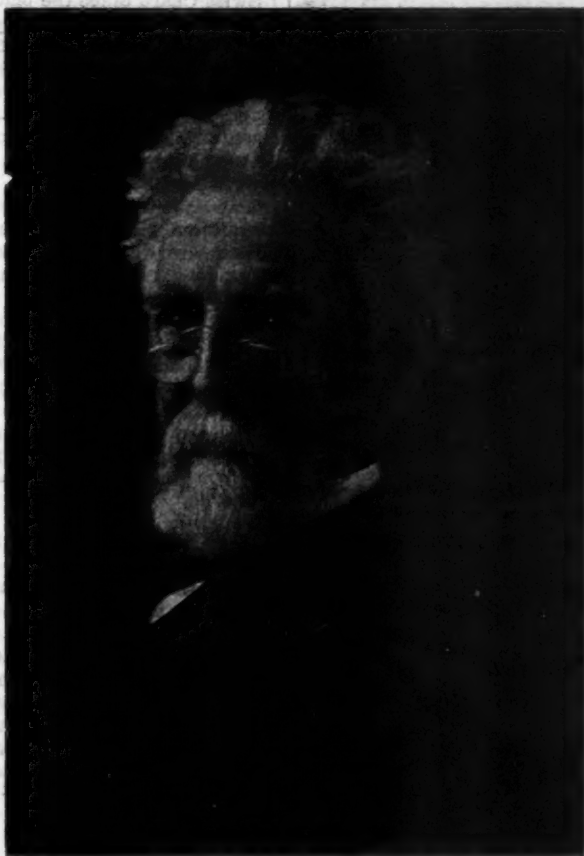
As an illustration of the esteem in which Gov. Colman was held in his home city, we reprint excerpts from some of the St. Louis papers, following his death:

The St. Louis Times said of him: "Throughout his life he maintained a kindness to all around him," and this in some measure accounts for his great personal popularity with all who knew him, both among those his equals in worldly position as well as those lower in the social scale, for though all could not appreciate the greatness of his intellect, all felt the kindness radiating from him and though gone and we have said farewell dear and true friend, his memory still lives and to live in hearts we leave behind is not to die."

The Globe-Democrat said: "He was the founder of the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture, which has since advanced

to a most important point in game law matters and subjects related to the effect of birds upon agriculture. Mr. Colman was a most ardent hunter and game law advocate, and an untiring supporter of modern methods of game protection and propagation. It was he who conceived the idea of holding a state convention of Missouri game wardens, at the State Fair at Sedalia, under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture, for the benefit of both birds, game and agriculture. Mr. Colman had arranged for a hunting trip at Doniphan, Mo., with Deputy Game Warden J. B. Thompson, but which trip was unexpectedly cut short by

buffalo herds out toward the setting sun, looked forward to the "happy hunting grounds," as the place where their spirits would roam through eternity, after they had left this earth. Who shall say that their conception of the blessings of the promised land was not infinitely less sordid than that of the superior white man, who looks forward to stress of gold, and precious jewels. It is said that former Lieutenant-Governor Norman J. Colman often spoke half jestingly, while pursuing his favorite diversion, hunting, of a wish to go to the "happy hunting grounds" when his earthly end should come. Gov. Colman, more than forty years ago, organized the Colman Hunting Club, and eight members of that organization acted as honorary pallbearers, escorting the body to its last resting place, secure in the conviction that if the faith of the aboriginal brothers was not misplaced, his spirit will be permitted to spend its eternity



NORMAN J. COLMAN, First Secretary of Agriculture.

his sudden death. Mr. Colman, though 84 years old, was an active hunter and angler, and a most enjoyable camp companion and friend of sportsmen. He was always an able champion in the Missouri legislative wrangles which caused much discussion in sessions of the state law-making body."

The St. Louis Star said: "The Indians who roamed the broad stretches now encompassed within the boundaries of the State of Missouri, in the days before the defiling foot drove the

in the fabled paradise. The members of the old hunting club who accompanied the body were: I. H. Talbot, Capt. 'Bill' Eller, William Vivian, W. W. Fry, John Graham, Frank Eller, James Y. Lockwood and W. K. Kavanaugh."

It is the ambition of the present editors and publishers to serve as he served, and to keep the same high standard of efficient and intelligent help to the farmer who is really the foundation of our national prosperity.

HEAVY RAIN CHEERS KANSAS.

Showers in Missouri and Oklahoma Bring Relief to Crops.

More than an inch of rain is reported in Southern and Southeastern Kansas, bringing great relief to crops, which, it was feared, would suffer heavily from dry weather. At Independence an inch and a quarter precipitation was reported, with nearly as much at Coffeyville. Dodge City and Wichita reported substantial showers.

From Tulsa, Ok., it is reported that showers in that section have broken a hot wave extending over five days and threatening the oats and potato crops. An inch and a half of rain fell at Springfield, Mo.

Reports received at the headquarters of the Southwestern Millers' Association at Joplin, Mo., indicate that crops in Southern Kansas and Missouri are not in the slightest danger from grasshoppers, according to W. H. Marshall, secretary of the association. Reports of an invasion of "seventeen-year locusts" have come from parts of Missouri and Kansas, but it is stated the insects have not come in any alarming number and have done little damage. Cut worms have done damage to corn in Ford, Barton, Stafford and McPherson counties, Kansas, but are not present in numbers sufficient to alarm the farmers.

HOPPER DAMAGE SMALL IN MISSOURI.

General reports from over Kansas and Missouri indicate that early rumors of a grasshopper "plague" and worms were largely exaggerated. Reports from the Western Kansas wheat country say practically no damage has been done by the insects. Pawnee County reports "millions of small grasshoppers," but adds that the number is scarcely greater than other years and that the damage done is small.

CONGRESS ON SCHOOL HYGIENE.

Two hundred and fifty papers by leading educators and health workers of this country and from all the other foremost nations of the world; twelve or more general discussions of health problems in the school by national associations; a special consideration of such questions as "The School Lunch-eon," "The Backward Child," "School-room Lighting," "Mouth Hygiene," "Health Supervision of University Students," "The Teaching of Sex Hygiene," "Tuberculosis Among School Children," and "The Teaching of Health Principles," "Medical, Sanitary and Hygienic Supervision in Public Schools"—this in short is the program promised for the Fourth International Congress on School Hygiene, which will be held at Buffalo the last week in August under the presidency of Mr. Charles W. Eliot, President-Emeritus of Harvard University.

SEED CORN

JOHNSON COUNTY WHITE.

We grow it, and only offer what is grown on our own farm, from the very best seed. No one has better seed, and no one can afford to sell good seed cheaper. Prices: Crated ears, \$3.00 per bushel, select shelled, \$2.50 per bushel. A few bushels of Boone County White, same prices. Better order early.
C. D. Lyon, R.L. Georgetown, Ohio.

Horticulture

FIGHTING INSECT PESTS.

Following a rather open winter, it is probable that insects may prove troublesome in the home garden and in truck patches. The following list of standard formulas, as recommended by various agricultural experiment stations, is sent out by the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, Columbia, Mo.:

Kerosene Emulsion—Kerosene (coal oil) 2 gallons; rain water, 1 gallon; soap, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound. Boil the soap in water until dissolved. While the mixture is boiling hot, turn it into the kerosene for about five minutes and until it is of a smooth, creamy nature. Before using, dilute with nine times its measure of water. Three gallons of emulsion will make thirty gallons of wash.

Soap Wash—Concentrated potash lye, $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; water, $7\frac{1}{2}$ gallons; fish oil, 1 gallon. Dilute the lye in water; boil. To the boiling solution add the fish oil. Continue to boil for two hours and then allow to cool.

Carbolic Acid Emulsion—Carbolic acid, 1 pint; hard soap, 1 pound; water, 1 gallon. Dissolve the soap in the boiling water and while boiling add the acid and continue to boil for a few minutes stirring thoroughly. Put the emulsion away in a tightly closed vessel and label, "Stock Solution of Carbolic Acid—Poison." Before using, dilute one part of the stock solution with fifty parts of water.

Carbolized Plaster—Carbolic acid, 1 pint; air slaked lime, road dust, or some other diluting medium, 50 pounds. Sprinkle or dust on the plant in the dry state.

Tobacco Spray—Hard soap, 1 pound; water 8 to 10 gallons; strong tobacco extract, 1 gallon. Dissolve the soap in boiling water, add the decoction and then make up 8 to 10 gallons.

White Hellebore—This is a powder which may be obtained at any drug store. The powder may be used dry or with water. Where water is used 1 ounce to 2 gallons of warm water is the proper proportion.

Pyrethrum or Insect Powder—This powder is also called Dalmatian Insect Powder and Persian Insect Powder. Like Hellebore, it is obtained from plants. To be effective, the powder must be fresh. Where used in the liquid form, use 1 ounce to 3 gallons of water. In the dry form use 1 ounce to 5 ounces of cheap flour. Mix thoroughly, allowing it to stand over night in a closed tin box, then dust on the plants through a cheese cloth.

Poisoned Bran Mash—Mix one-half pound of Paris green in 50 pounds of bran. The poison should be added to the dry bran little by little and stirred all the time until the mass is tinged with the green color. Then add water, sweeten with sugar or molasses until the mixture is sufficiently moistened to crumble nicely through the fingers.

Paris Green and Bordeaux Mixture—4 pounds of fresh lime, 4 pounds of bluestone and 4 ounces of Paris Green. Thoroughly mix in 40 gallons of water. The bluestone (copper sulphate) should be dissolved by suspending it

in a wooden vessel containing four or five gallons of water, and the lime slaked in another vessel. If lumpy, the lime should be strained through coarse sacking. Pour the bluestone solution into a barrel and half fill with water. Dilute the slaked lime to a half barrel and mix the two together. The Paris Green should be made into a paste with warm water, poured into the barrel and stirred thoroughly. The mixture is then ready for use. The addition of the lime prevents the poison from scorching the foliage.

Arsenate of Lead—Arsenate of soda, 10 ounces; acetate of lead, 24 ounces water, 150 to 200 gallons. The arsenate of soda and the acetate of lead (sugar and lead) should be dissolved separately and then poured into a tank containing the required amount of water. A white precipitate of lead arsenate is immediately formed, and when thoroughly stirred is ready for spraying. Its finely divided conditions keep it in suspension for hours and thus simplifies the work of spraying.
W. L. NELSON.

THE FAILURE OF BLOSSOMS TO SET FRUIT.

The failure of orchard trees to set fruit, in spite of the fact that an abundance of blossoms was produced, is due to one or more of several causes. These are as follows:

1. **Self-sterility.** Many varieties of apples and pears are self-sterile. That is, they are not capable of setting fruit properly unless pollen from another variety is used. For example, Bartlett and Kieffer pears, in many localities, when planted in solid blocks, give less satisfactory results than when they are planted with such varieties as Lawrence, Duchess and Anjou. With apples and pears it is good practice to mix varieties. However, if varieties with proper affinities are selected, one variety to furnish the pollen is as good as a number.

2. **Frozen Pistils.** The pistil, which is the part of the flower to develop fruit, is more easily frozen than other parts of the flower. Hence the pistil may often be frozen while other flower parts are not affected; consequently, blossoms are formed, but fail to set fruit.

3. **Weak Trees.** Trees in a weak condition, although blooming abundantly, often fail to set fruit.

4. **Rain and Snow.** The pistils may be mechanically injured and the pollen washed away by rain or snow at the time when blossoms are open.

5. **Excessive Growth of Wood.** Blossoms often drop in great numbers when the tree is forming excessive amounts of wood.

6. **Over Abundance of Nitrogen Fertilizers.**

7. **Diseased buds.**

8. **Spraying.** Heavy spraying of trees, especially before pollination, has in some few instances resulted in a loss of blossoms. This is not serious, however.—W. W. Robbins, Department of Botany and Forestry, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN NOTES.

Cucumbers may be sown now with good results.

Have you made several plantings of peas and corn?

Keep the soil about the shrubs spaded and suckers cut down.

Portulaca, candytuft, sweet alyssum and phlox may still be planted.

Ganna beds of one color are more effective on a lawn than mixed colors. It is safe to set out any of the annuals or vegetable plants after June first.

Cultivate the vegetables, fruits and flowers thoroughly if you would be successful.

A good time to trim the spirea Van



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Houttel and other spring flowering shrubs is just after they are through flowering.

Swiss Chard takes the place of other leaf crops for "greens" in hot weather and kale makes good "greens" late in the fall. Plant them now.

Remove all blossoms from newly set strawberry plants. They take too much strength from the plant and thus do not allow it to make the best growth of vine.

Watch the roses for insects and either keep them picked off or spray with insecticides. Soapsuds makes a good spray to get rid of the aphids. Use a clean soap that is free from chemicals.

Don't plant small fruits or bushes between the tree in the orchard. They soon become a nuisance. Potatoes or beans may often be planted to advantage. Corn should not be used as it shades too much.—LeRoy Cady, Horticulturist, University Farm, St. Paul.

ONIONS.

Onions do best on a light loam soil rich in plant food. Light loams can be worked to better advantage than heavier loams, and do not dry out so badly during summer. An abundance of available plant food is necessary if profitable crops are to be obtained, and consequently a soil that has been manured for several seasons previous should be selected. The land should be free from stones and weed seeds.

POTATOES.

There is no crop grown upon Northern farms which will respond better to liberal fertilization than will potatoes. The stable manure should be applied as early as practicable, and after this is plowed down, and before the potatoes are planted, a liberal application of commercial fertilizer may also be made with profit, or applied either broadcast and harrowed in the surface of the soil, or in the rows at the time the potatoes are planted. The formula of the fertilizer best used would depend upon the soil, and it is

impossible to tell without experimenting, although you do not need a large percentage of nitrogen if the stable manure is used. You should probably have more potash than would be contained in a grain fertilizer.

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To secure new or renewal subscriptions for COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD we offer you choice of the following combinations for \$1.00, as advertised:

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The Poultry Yard

A CURE FOR GAPES IN CHICKENS.

By C. D. Lyon.

Our folks think that they have found a cure for gapies, and, while we usually lose about half the young chickens hatched by reason of this parasitic disease, this year they have lost none, and attribute their success to the use of London purple, a drug often used as an insecticide.

When the first young chickens showed signs of gapies, the mother hens were dusted under the wings with the London purple, using an old pepper can as a dust box.

This was done at night when the coops were closed, and chicks which were sneezing pretty bad at night were well in the morning.

They had heard of the treatment before, but this is the first time they have ever used it, and they say they have never seen it mentioned in the poultry papers.

London purple is a poison of about the same type as Paris green, and of course must be used with some degree of care, but it is worth care to be rid of gapies.

FACTS ABOUT HENS AND EGGS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: While heavy laying is, as a rule, desirable, phenomenal egg records are not a guarantee of strong, rugged offspring. There must be a limit.

The hen that lays 150 eggs in a year is doing mighty good laying, and she is not so apt to break down early in life as is the one which is trying to "break the record."

Pullets and yearling hens that have done such remarkable work in their first season are not so apt to do heavy work in the second year.

As a rule, hens that lay steadily during cold weather are indifferent hot-weather layers.

Extreme cold and extreme hot weather affect hens alike.

The regular layers give the best sized eggs, while the spasmodic layer generally produces an assortment of sizes.

The size of the egg becomes smaller as the hen increases the number of her product. So also does the color gradually change from a dark brown to a light color towards the close of the litter.

The majority of eggs are laid between the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

There is not very strong fertility in the eggs laid by a hen that will produce from 30 to 50 eggs in succession.

Pullets that delay laying until February are not profitable birds to keep. Those that start in November or early December are the ones to be relied upon for winter laying.

On a large egg farm near my home it is a rule that all pullets that have failed to lay an egg by New Year's Day are killed and sent to market.

An egg laid in November and December will bring twice as much money as the one laid in March and April.

There is no such thing as an egg-laying type. There is but one true test of the layers, and that is by the aid of trap nests.

Hens forced for egg production by high feeding and stimulants may give the desired number of eggs, but the future generation will show the effect of weak constitutions. Pure food judiciously given is the only material the hardy, working hen needs.

Provide good, comfortable houses, keep them clean and in a good sanitary condition, and there will be no trouble about winter eggs, provided, of course, the fowls are kept strong

and vigorous. They must have regular care, and the food must be of the purest kind. Egg-growing rests not solely with the hen—much depends upon the man in charge.

MICHAEL K. BOYER.

Hammonton, N. J.

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH TEXAS EGGS?

Editor RURAL WORLD: In order that we answer this question of why Texas eggs are quoted at a lower price than eggs at Chicago or Kansas City, we must trace the eggs back home and note the difference in the condition from the day the egg is laid—we must even go farther back than that for the why.

First—The eggs are sold by farmers who, as a rule, do not separate the hens from the male birds during the hot months, hence all or rather most of the eggs are fertile. The weather during July, August and September is so hot that an egg is at the proper heat to begin the process of incubation at once. In three days it is ready to spoil.

Second—Eggs are allowed to remain in the nest several days before being gathered up. Sometimes as many as six hens lay in the same nest. The eggs are kept hot all day long by these laying hens, and if a hen sees a nest full of eggs near night she will set on them even though she is not broody. A hen seems to get broody quicker, though, where the eggs are allowed to stay in the nest.

Third—Farmers' wives, i. e., some of them, aren't particular enough as to the age of an egg that is marketed. If Tommy finds a peck of eggs under the barn, off to market they go to help make up the bulk of Texas eggs.

Fourth—We have very few people who are interested enough in poultry to build proper houses and nesting places for the hens. Eggs are laid under barns and outhouses, on manure heaps or just any place Mrs. Texas Hen cares to make her nest. Eggs quickly take up foul odors and spoil soon under such conditions.

EARLY ALICE.

KEEP YOUNG STOCK.

The spring and fall are favorable for a beginning, but whether one starts with eggs or young stock, it will be to his advantage to begin with good stock. I do not mean that one should begin with high price fowls, for many of this class would deteriorate in the hands of the novice for the want of skillful mating and proper care. Few among the many beginners are naturally fanciers, and so it is better for those who have a love for fowls and a careful and industrious turn of mind to begin with healthy stock of standard quality and endeavor to improve it during the years of breeding.

Whether one intends to breed purebred fowls for exhibition or fowls for market purposes, it will be to his advantage to keep young stock. To our view, nothing looks worse about a yard than a flock of old hens dozing about, without any definite purpose in view save consuming food and presenting an egg occasionally, as if such effort was the crowning glory of their declining years. There is no question about old stock being comparatively useless, and there is no certainty of their living long.

As layers, young hens are superior to old ones, their flesh is tender and succulent, and alive or dressed the young pullet or cockerel will command higher prices than the old hen or venerable rooster, no matter how good they may have been in their younger days.

Young hens molt earlier in the season than old hens. This of itself shows that their blood is richer and that assimilation goes on naturally. When old hens molt in, say, November and December, they do not fully recover

health and usefulness before March or April, even with the best of care, because the process of molting is slow and exhaustive to their feeble constitution and draws on the nutrition that ought to furnish material for eggs.

It is good policy to breed from fowls that are fully developed. Two-year-old hens with a male a year old is a good mating, or a two-year-old male and yearling females is equally good, and as a rule, preferable to breeding from young birds. But whether one breeds from young or old birds, vigor, health and potency are absolutely indispensable in breeding stock. Without these qualities fancy points would be valueless to the ordinary breeder. It is very well for the real fancier to select birds which carry high points in the show room, but for real rough usage, that will stand the wear and tear of farm or village life, the robust and healthy fowl is the best for useful purposes.

SUMMER CARE OF HENS.

Much has been written concerning the summer care of hens, but it seems necessary to continue to say some things over and over. Look out for insect enemies. Don't forget them for a day. Wage a continual war on them all the time, because they are the prolific cause of much trouble. Feed sound and wholesome food during the hot months. In the winter, when germ life is dormant to a great extent, this is not so important, but during hot weather we must not encourage bacterial growth.

Give plenty of pure water and keep it as cool as practicable. This matter of pure water is of great importance. Don't be content with merely rinsing out the water vessels. Scald them with boiling water at least once a week. Always use stoneware or iron drinking vessels—never wooden ones.

Keep the poultry house clean. White-wash it as often as you can. Keep fresh litter on the floor all the time and remove the droppings often.

Provide for a free circulation of air through the poultry house during the summer. Take out the windows and cover the openings with netting. Make screen doors to use during the summer. It is the little attentions which keep the flock healthy during the trying months of the summer.

DIPHTHERIA IN HENS.

The disease spreads rapidly, and if not checked kills in two to four days all the birds affected. There should be no hesitation to kill and bury or burn the diseased hens, if they are not of high value; for diphtheria alone is enough to destroy the largest and most thriving flock.

When the sick bird is examined, it is easily seen that the beak and the tongue are becoming coated with whitish, more or less thick membranes, that the nostrils are stopped up with a mucous secretion; breathing is laborious, the bird is drowsy, its feathers ruffled and its gait tottering.

Smear the beak and throat with a feather dipped in a mixture of vinegar, one part, and ordinary honey, two parts, brought to a gentle heat to facilitate their thorough mixing.

The diseased birds must be removed from the flock, the water and litter changed, and the poultry house disinfected.—Bulletin Ottawa Experiment Farm.

According to a large number of analyses made of American eggs at the various agricultural stations, an egg on an average weighs two ounces, and has the following percentage of compositions: Shell, 10.5; water, 6.6; fat, 9.3; and ash, 0.9. A side of beef contains on an average about the same percentage of protein, but a larger percentage of fat. Eggs belong to the nitrogenous group of foods, and would

EGGS FOR HATCHING—15 for \$1.50, 30 for \$2.75, 100 for \$6.00. From Exhibition Barred Plymouth Rock and Single Comb Brown Leghorns, at Glen Raven Poultry Farm. Circular free. Address E. W. GEER, Look Box 104, Farmington, Mo.

REDUCED PRICES OF EGGS.

For the months of June, July and August only we will sell White Wyandotte, Columbian Wyandotte and S. C. White Leghorn Eggs at \$1.25 per 15; \$3 for 50; \$6 for 100. For Light Brahma Eggs, \$2 for 15; \$3 for 50. Address Michael K. Boyer, Box Z, Hammonton, Atlantic Co., New Jersey.

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naturally and quite properly be combined in the diet with material supplying carbohydrates (sugar and starch), such as cereals, potatoes, etc.

It becomes quite a study to keep pullets laying regularly. System in feeding has much to do with it. When pullets begin to lay they seem quite uncertain. Some will lay regularly every other day, and some only twice a week. Moving layers from coop to coop simply upsets their habits, and they begin all over again to study the new situation, and during this time they usually stop laying.

It is said that a plan for supplying the public with fresh eggs is being tried in Germany in the hope that it will increase the demand for a strictly fresh article. Egg depots are established in the principal cities at which the quality and freshness of the eggs is guaranteed. For every bad egg the purchaser is entitled to get fifteen good ones. Every poultryman has to mark all eggs which he sends to one of these depots, in such a way that they can be traced back to him, and if it is found that he furnished bad eggs as fresh ones, he will not be allowed to sell to the depot.

The hardest task in maintaining a constant and continuous egg yield is to keep the laying flock in prime condition, says Col. E. O. Roessle. This means such a condition of perfect health that the eggs will not only be laid regularly, but that they will be uniform in size, according to the breed laying them. Under such conditions we should have large eggs from Minorcas, White and Buff Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, and Brahmans. When such breeds lay small eggs, abnormally large eggs, with perhaps double yolks, or soft-shelled eggs, the stock is out of condition and usually over-fat. The eggs will thus be laid irregularly, and many times laying will stop entirely. Layers should be kept active, and activity is induced by short feeding. A hungry hen is usually a good layer.

Everybody reads the small ads. as they find many things they are looking for. One cent a word.

Horseman

W. G. Martin is the owner of Regal Rex 5010, at Frisco, Okla., a grandson of the old champion, Rex McDonald.

Starting Judge W. L. Talbert has been engaged by the Missouri State Fair Board to do the starting at the Sedalia meeting September 29 to October 3, inclusive.

W. D. Lee of the firm of Lee Bros., Mexico, Mo., bought nine head of horses in Fulton last week, five of which were good saddle horses and four draft horses.

W. C. Boon, secretary of the New State Fair at Muskogee, Okla., next October 6-11, inclusive, advises that the management of the fair has decided to raise the purses of the 2:20 trot, and the 2:20 pace from \$1,500, which was originally planned, to \$2,500 each.

Pauline Moore, the three-gaited mare, by King Turner, owned by the Onward Wilkes Farm, at Jefferson City, is developing into something very fine. She will be a member of Mr. Houchin's show stable this year and is sure to attract her share of attention.

Mr. L. L. Tidewell, a prominent banker of Stephens, Ark., bought of the Cook Farms, Lexington, Ky., the five-year-old gelding, Lad-For-You, by Bourbon Chief, dam Mary Biggerstaff, which was said by many to be one of the greatest walking geldings ever shipped out of Kentucky.

Undulata Farm, Shelbyville, Ky., has sold the phenomenal show mare, Katherine Grigsby, to Mr. R. A. Long, of Kansas City, at a handsome price. This mare was looked upon as one of the very best in Kentucky and is a splendid addition to the superb collection Mr. Long is getting together.

J. M. Sherrod, of Whitakers, N. C., has purchased of Maple Lawn Farm, Delavan, Ill., the two-year-old bay filly Worthy Honor by Dale Axworthy, out of Cabinet's Honor (4), 2:30 (dam of The Acme (2), 2:24½) and a roan two-year-old Trampfast filly, dam by Woodford Wilkes, and a bay yearling stallion by The Exponent, dam by Azmoor, etc.

W. T. Deatherage, of Brighton, Ill., former owner of Boreal (3), 2:15¾, has sent his three fast trotting mares. Bonasa, 2:19½; Nancy Gentry, 2:20¾ (trial 2:08¾), and Emma Conductor, 2:21¼, to Maple Lawn Farm, Delavan, Ill., for 1913 mating. Emma Conductor is the dam, among others, of the sensational Trampfast colt Judge Blane, which died on the way to the Coast soon after his sale for \$2,000. She is also the dam of The Exponent foal The Exposer, now the most talked of youngster at the Springfield, Ill., track.

M. W. Savage, proprietor of International 1:55 Horse Farm, Savage Minn., has purchased thirteen horses from Dr. D. B. Rice, Darlington, Wis. The purchase includes the mares The Witch, by Onward, 2:25¼, in foal to Wotan, 2:17¾; Queen Meg, by Baron Bel, 2:11¼, with filly by Ed Custer, 2:10; Helen C. Hill, by Anderson Wilkes, with filly by Early Reaper, 2:09¾; Beuzetta Audubon, by J. J. Audubon, 2:19, with filly by Wotan; Emma Louise (dam of 6), by Noblesse 14486; Katie Bond, by The Bondsman, dam by Wilkes Boy; Sanguine C. (dam of one), by Oh So, 2:25¼, and Edna Custer, by Ed Custer, dam by Baron Bel. The others are a two-year-old own brother of Edna Custer, and a yearling own brother. The above is an exceptionally fine

lot of horses and will strengthen the great string to be sent out by the International Stock Farm this season, and when the big events are contested Mr. Savage will win his share of the rich purses.

L. E. CLEMENT'S WEEKLY LETTER.

Editor RURAL WORLD: With eight sons of Peter the Great with one or more to his credit, Hawley is willing to concede that the house founded by Pilot Medium and Santos will not fall with the death of Peter the Great. The particular colt that wins him over to the unusual concession is Don Chénault, by Peter Donna, that he says worked in 1912 in about 2:12. The two most prominent sires among the sons of Peter the Great are owned in Kansas and Missouri. The Topeka horse, out of a daughter of Santos, was the first to sire speed and is now the sire of speed at both gaits.

Capt. Aubrey has two trotters to his credit. One of them seems to be of extremely high class, and Capt. Aubrey has the same record as his sire, 2:07 1-4, and is one of the valued sires at King Hill Stock Farm, St. Joseph, Mo.

Some time it will become patent to all who write on horse topics that the horse that sires speed will beget sons and daughters that sire and produce speed. Blue Bull's sons did not breed on, because, almost without exception, they were out of inferior dams. His daughters bred on, because, after they showed their ability in that direction, they were mated with the best in the land.

It is more than doubtful if Baron Wilkes ever sired a better son than Royal Baron, 2:10 1-4, but his exportation deprived him of the opportunities enjoyed by his more prominent half-brothers.

If Hawley is not very careful he will begin to think there is something in inbreeding not patent to all. He says of Solola by Todd, out of Carracas by Bingen, and she out of Hourli, 2:17, by Onward: "This is superb breeding, and while the mare is almost incestuously inbred to Bingen, she is such a rare individual and so promising a trotter that breeders would do well to double up this valuable strain of blood whenever the individuality of the sire and dam warrant it." This mare is just as closely inbred to Bingen as Maud McGregor was to Robert McGregor, by a son and out of a daughter. Maud McGregor produced speed to every horse she was bred to. She is represented in the standard list of trotters by a son to Kiosk, son of Kremlin, 2:07¾; to Anteros by a daughter, to Kankakee by a daughter, to Early Reaper by a daughter. None of them are remarkable, but when she was bred back to her own sire she produced All McGregor, dam of McGregor Will Tell, 2:16¾. She, in turn, the dam of Royal Reaper, 2:11¼. This mare was by Kankakee, while her dam, Maud McGregor, to the same horse produced Miss Kankakee, 2:17 1-4. All McGregor to Early Reaper produced The Queen of the Reapers, 2:22 1-4, a very much better individual than either of his daughters out of her dam. She is a larger, finer mare than her dam, and every indication is that she will make a much greater brood mare. Her 1913 foal is by General Watts (3), 2:06¾, while her two-year-old is by McEl Roberts, the greatest speed-siring son of Robert McGregor, and if he is given the opportunity he should have, as the strongest inbred McGregor and probably the strongest inbred horse ever foaled, I shall look to see him the very greatest sire in the McGregor family.

We are today breeding two and three-year old colts that can put to shame the best efforts of our best trotters of only a few years back. Such colts as Baldy McGregor (3), 2:06¾, may not have more speed than St. Julian, 2:11 1-4, had, but they come of

developed ancestry and there is no close-up blood in their breeding that could not trot, if developed. They do not require the extreme work required in those days to get the best efforts of the horse, Orin Hickock, while he recognized the fact that his severe training had made this great gelding an enemy for life, I do not think he could have been proud of the fact that the horse was unwilling to see him come into the field, after he was turned out as a pensioner, not expected again to wear harness. These are big questions and they are coming up every day.

We are getting with each generation further from the recognized nicks and crosses in the breeding. It did not matter what the breeding of Pocahontas was, she was the fastest pacing mare of her day, and in giving us Strideaway she made it possible to breed Axworthy, 2:15 1-4. I do not think any other mare produced as much and as regular speed to Grand Sentinel as Swallow by Octoroon. It was her daughter by Grand Sentinel that produced Peter the Great, and J. Malcomb Forbes, probably the greatest living son of Bingen.

It is doubtful if any brood mare yet produced has to her credit two sons that will each breed on as much speed as will these two, one to the credit of the Pilot Medium family and one to the credit of the Bingen or Electioneer family. It is stated that no year has before the races started had such a showing of trotting speed as is seen now at the prominent tracks by horses not previously noted as speed marvels. There are more and better colts in training.

Attention is being called in all directions, to common abuses that can and should be bettered in the management of the better class of harness meetings. There has been great improvement of late years on the smaller tracks and they will fall into line with any decided innovations among the leading meetings. It's the cleanest, greatest sport open to American audiences, and the improvement is sure to go on, as it opens up the only way that our trade in trotters with the rest of the world can be continued and improved.

KENTUCKY'S BEST COMES TO MISSOURI.

Mr. R. A. Long, of Kansas City, owner of Long View Stock Farm, and recent purchaser of My Major Dare at \$10,000 and a number of mares from Col. Paul Brown, St. Louis, has purchased the sensational stallion, Kentucky's Best, from H. O. Hurley, of Louisville, Ky., at \$7,500. This horse was looked upon by many as the coming 1913 champion. He is a full brother to Kentucky Choice, being by My Own Kentucky and having for his dam the great brood mare Little Kate.

Mr. Long was in Kentucky for some time in company with John T. Hook, of the firm of Hook & Woods, Paris, Mo., and they selected Kentucky's Best for what they consider his name implies—the best horse in Kentucky.

Kentucky's Best is a strikingly handsome black horse of the ideal saddle type. He has the speed of a trotter and phenomenal action. He was purchased by Mr. Hurley from William Hackney, of Oakland, Ky., as a three-year-old. Mr. Hurley considered him the best of his age in Kentucky. The way he has developed as he approaches maturity is conclusive evidence that Mr. Hurley's judgment was correct.

Kentucky's Best, in addition to being shown will be used along with My Major Dare in the establishment of the breeding farm which Mr. Long expects to make second to none in the world.

Mr. Long is the father of Miss Lula Long, of Kansas City, well known and admired by all horse show patrons.

Gov. Norman J. Colman

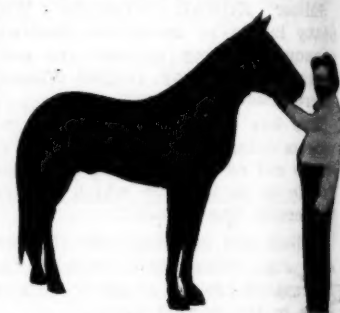
Spent the last 30 years of his life in building up and improving what he claimed to be the "Best Stock Farm" in the entire State of Missouri—212 acres of splendid, rich, fertile ground, rolling, but not broken, 12 miles from St. Louis on the Olive Street and Mill Creek roads, near Creve Coeur Lake, and overlooking the Missouri River and its famous bottom lands for miles. Good house and all necessary outbuildings, family orchard of miscellaneous fruit and plenty of fine water. This is a splendid farm, situated in the richest and most picturesque part of the country, on fine roads, and with good transportation. The Creve Coeur branch of the Missouri Pacific R. R. runs through the place, and Colman Station is only a short distance from the residence.

This must be sold. Parties looking for a bargain should waste no time in seeing this. For price, terms and other information, see—

BENJAMIN F. THOMAS,
Bank of Commerce Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.

NOTES FROM THE ST. LOUIS TROTTING TRACKS.

At Maxwellton, trainers are all busy. The weather conditions for the past few days have been of the unpropitious type—too cold after an extreme hot spell. Horses in training are extremely sensitive to such sudden changes. However, trainers are doing their best with horses in their charge to bring them to racing form, as it will soon be time to be called to start in races of the season of 1913. Horses are being called on for what



Dot Allen, trial 2:14 pacer. Sire by Tod. Allerton; dam by Robert McGregor. Owned by Mr. H. D. Harfield, St. Louis, Mo. In W. R. Galloway's Barn.

they can do and generally they seem to respond favorably.

The Wolf, pacer; Mongrat and Leo Millerton, trotters, of Anderson's stable, are going fast.

Reed's horses are looking and doing well and stepping to their drivers' satisfaction. The b. m., The Appeal, trotter, is fast making speed. Peter Boy is right and going some fast miles. He will be a fit horse and ready to meet those of his class in races to begin in July at Terre Haute. Queen Maud, the chestnut pacer, is acting well and has lots of speed. Rondo Allerton is gaining form, is quite fast and stout yet, but with care and work will be better later; is a great stallion and valuable. Galloway has several that can go the route now at a very fast clip. Whoever beats the Blue Mare on the half-mile rings will be speed-dizzy when done. She is a rushing scorer and can step round a fast field to the pole, and when there she is busy and fast all the way, as she is stout with a good bellows and doesn't back up.

Dot Allen, pacer, and Foxy Boy, trotter, are constructed on the same lines; both are balanced and stout and fast enough to race.

Messrs. Keefe and Mitchell are a combination that should develop a formidable stable, with the veteran Keefe as conditioner, who in the past has brought so many winners to the post-race-fit. Mr. Mitchell ought to be able to come to the score with them fast and go on and win. Lord Ellery, Minnie Nixon and Electell are ripening fast; are in racing form right now. The b. g., late plow-horse, was a bit off at the start of training, but is coming now and will be well ready later; is a willing and competent member.

and when shown and learns what's wanted he will be there; is an iron horse and fast trotter.

Mrs. W. E. Doust's stable are all going right and fast.

Lady Vandorn and Bobel Mah look and act good; the latter is a trappy-gaited trotter—the kind that has lots of brush, which is an element that is often handy for a fast finish. And the young bay mare, April Fool! Oh, change that name; don't sound good; and I don't think she will fool anybody, as any horse judge can see in her quality in every feature, both in the box or hooked and in action. Surely a bright prospect.

Superintendent Maxwell is getting the track in good shape and some fast milles will be gone there before the stables leave later for their circuits of racing.

Mr. Bruce Byrd's stable is at 4245 North Broadway, where he has nine head of trotters and pacers. With the



Jennie Lee, pacer, 2:14 1/4, by Nutcrusher; dam by Sea Foam. Started ten times last year and won nine firsts. Owned by Mr. Geo. Nugents, East St. Louis. In W. R. Galloway's Barn.

exception of Jennie V., trotter, 2:28, balance are colts and fillies, and a splendidly bred and nice looking lot they are. Mr. Byrd is located quite near the North St. Louis Driving Club's half-mile track, where he does his training. Will race through Missouri with those of his stable that he may consider later best fit. Mr. Byrd was at one time manager of the Bellevue Stock Farm, located near Farmington, southeast Missouri.

The North Side Driving Club gave its regular matinee Sunday, June 8th, at Water Works park. Two good races were carded and finished that were hot ones. First was the free-for-all pace, which had but two starters, but 'twas a race all the way between Walnutter, b. g., with Thos. Taylor up, and the well-known Dr. McKellar and invincible Al Dunn behind him (green colors—Irish—of course). At the first attempt they came down together fast and were sent away; 'twas a nice heat, as they were right at each other all the mile, but the Walnut boy out-finished the Doctor a bit and won in 2:25—very good for not a fast half-mile track.

For the second heat, at the second time down they were sent away, both pacing fast; around the turn the Doctor outfooted the big horse and went on to the back stretch with a slight lead which he maintained throughout the mile, finishing first in 2:26, but Taylor with the big horse was close by. Dunn had to drive the Doctor all the way home to win.

The third and final heat was fought for from start to finish. They scored down fast and steady and were sent away to a good start. At the turn the Doctor gained a slight lead, which he maintained to the half. Into the stretch they were on nearly even terms, with the Doctor slightly in the lead and the Irishman driving, using every lift he had; but near the finish the Doctor seemed to have had enough and gave it up, the big horse winning in 2:24.

For the second race there were but two starters, which was the :40 trot. The same drivers were up—Taylor behind the b. m. Hazel H., and Dunn up

with the ch. stallion Forrest Gratton. Hazel H. is an improving mare and beat the stallion. Taylor seems to be bringing her on finely. In her race she was steady, went straight and right. First heat was in 2:40, second in 2:45. Just a workout for the mare, so Taylor said; but the Gratton horse made it a fast one for her.

There are no two drivers that resort to every art to beat each other like the "Butcher" and the "Blacksmith." Neither of them are novices, as they have both been in the racing game for a good while.

It's remarkable that the great City of St. Louis has no more matinee horses and people than are seen at the track and meetings. Sure, there are good road horses here. Hook them, come out and enjoy them, and let horse-lovers see them.

Dr. W. P. Button, who owns Jennie V., 2:28, trials as good at :15, was at the matinee. The doctor is an admirer of a trotter and is proud of his b. m. Jennie V. Well he may be, as she is an exceptional one.

Chas. M. Hermann, president of the driving club, of course was delighted with his b. m. Hazel H., as she showed herself to his satisfaction at the matinee.

Mrs. Joe Jeannette, the sensational lady driver and rider of trotters and gallopers, of Los Angeles, Cal., has come to the East, where she will give exhibitions the coming season. She has the fast pacers, Zom Wolsey and Zomb, by Zombro, 2:11; and the trotters, Robert Strathway and Ranco del Paso, by Strathway. The above are the fastest to come from the coast.

W. H. M.

SEDALIA PROGRAM.

The 1913 speed program as announced by Secretary John T. Stinson for the Missouri State Fair, at Sedalia, September 29th to October 3d, inclusive, will be similar to last year. About all the changes in classes and number of races is the 2:11 trot, which was changed to a 2:10 trot, and the 2:17 trot to a 2:16

The early-closing events will be a trot, and the 2:15 trot to a 2:14 trot. 2:16 trot and 2:12 pace for \$1,500 each; 3-year-old trot and 3-year-old pace are \$500 each. The 2:24 trot and 2:18 pace are worth \$1,000 each, that including the early closers.

Class races to close two weeks prior to the meeting are 2:20, 2:14 and 2:10 trots, each worth \$600 each. And 2:25, 2:15 and 2:07 paces, all worth \$600 each.

NORTH MISSOURI CIRCUIT.

The North Missouri Fair Circuit has an elaborate program for its chain of meetings this year, which opens at Knox City on Aug. 12 to 15 and closes Sept. 16 to 18 at Smithville. The classes at Knox City, Green City, Pattonsburg and Trenton, are 2-year-old trot, \$100; 3-minute trot, \$100; 3-minute pace, \$100; 2:35, 2:25, 2:17 trot; 2:30, 2:19, 2:14 pace, \$300 each; free-for-all pace, \$300. Pattonsburg and Smithville have 2:35, 2:25, 2:17 trot, 2:30, 2:19, 2:14 pace, purses \$300; 3-minute pace, purse \$100, and free-for-all pace, \$200. Smithville will have no 3-minute pace. Entries will close on July 15 with each secretary, although T. R. Davis, Green City, who is circuit secretary, will answer all questions. The shipments between each of these tracks is short and direct.

KANSAS GRAND CIRCUIT.

Nine tracks are in the Kansas Grand Circuit this year, which opens at Carthage, Mo., August 5 to 8, with Miss Emma R. Knell as secretary, and she is also the hustling secretary of the circuit. The classes at her track will be 2-year-old trot, \$200; 3-year-old trot, (Continued on Page 12)

MISSOURI COUNTY FAIRS FOR 1913.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I am sending you herewith a list of the County Fairs to be held in Missouri during the year 1913, together with the name of the secretary, the date, and the place. The data has been compiled by me as Secretary of the Missouri Association of County and District Fair Managers.

E. A. TROWBRIDGE, Secy.

County.	Name of Fair.	Town.	Secretary.	Date, 1913.
Andrew.	Andrew County Fair.	Boickow.	W. W. Craig.	Aug. 26-28.
Audrain.	Mexico Fair Ass'n.	Mexico.	E. H. Carter.	Aug. 12-15.
Bates.	Bates County Fair Ass'n.	Butler.	T. J. Day.	Aug. 19-22.
Boone.	Boone Co. Agr. & Mech. Soc.	Columbia.	B. E. Hatton.	Aug. 5-8.
Boone.	Sturgeon Fair.	Sturgeon.	S. Spellman.	Aug. 19-21.
Buchanan.	Buchanan Co. Agr. & Mec. Soc.	Easton.	J. P. Sweeney.	Oct. 1-4.
Callaway.	Callaway Co. Fair Ass'n.	New Bloomfield.	M. P. Fox.	Aug. 19-21.
Cape Girardeau.	Cape Girardeau Fair.	Cape Girardeau.	J. T. Nunn, Jr.	Sept. 17-20.
Chariton.	Prairie Hill Fair Ass'n.	Prairie Hill.	C. L. Sears.	Sept. 10-12.
Clark.	Clark Co. Agr. & Mec. Ass'n.	Kahoka.	C. T. Duer.	Sept. 3-5.
Clay.	The Smithville Horse Show and Fair Ass'n.	Smithville.	E. B. Iden.	Sept. 16-18.
Clinton.	Plattsburg Fair Ass'n.	Plattsburg.	C. C. Bryan.	Sept. 9-12.
Cole.	The Centertown Fair.	Centertown.	Ray S. Hawthorne.	Aug. 28-30.
Cooper.	The Bunceton Fair Ass'n.	Bunceton.	H. Meeker.	Aug. 27-29.
Crawford.	Crawford Co. Fair Ass'n.	Cuba.	I. C. Walker.	Sept. 23-26.
Dade.	Dade Co. Agr. & Mec. Ass'n.	Lockwood.	S. D. McMillen.	Sept. 16-19.
Davies.	Pattonsburg Fair Ass'n.	Pattonsburg.	R. E. Maupin.	Aug. 26-29.
DeKalb.	DeKalb Co. Agr. & L. S. Exhibit.	Mayaville.	E. A. Hofstatter.	Sept. 3-6.
Franklin.	Franklin Co. Agr. & Mec. Soc.	Washington.	H. H. Thias.	Sept. 11-13.
Franklin.	Bullivan Tri-County Fair.	Sullivan.	J. T. Williams.	Aug. 27-30.
Gasconade.	Gasconade Co. Agr. Ass'n.	Hermann.	L. Haberstock.	Aug. 29-31.
Gentry.	The Gentry County Fair.	Albany.	Chas. Littlewood.	Aug. 19-22.
Grundy.	Grundy Co. Fair Ass'n.	Trenton.	A. T. Cornwell.	Sept. 2-5.
Howard.	Howard Co. Fair Ass'n.	Fayette.	J. Thompson.	Aug. 19-23.
Jasper.	The Big Carthage Fair.	Carthage.	Miss E. R. Knell.	Aug. 5-8.
Jackson.	Independence Fair Ass'n.	Independence.	W. H. Johnson.	Aug. 26-29.
Jefferson.	Jefferson Co. Agr. & Fair Ass'n.	Festus.	C. E. Giebler.	Sept. 23-26.
Knox.	Knox-Lewis-Shelby Fair.	Newark.	W. A. Hendren.	Sept. 2-5.
Knox.	The Knox City Agr. & Mec. Fair Ass'n.	Knox City.	A. Shrenk.	Aug. 12-15.
Lafayette.	Lafayette Co. Fair Ass'n.	Higginsville.	J. E. Koppenbrink.	Aug. 19-22.
Lewis.	Lewis Co. Agr. & Mec. Fair Ass'n.	Monticello.	J. A. West.	Sept. 23-26.
Lincoln.	Lincoln Co. Fair Ass'n.	Troy.	B. J. Creech.	Sept. 2-5.
Linn.	Linn Co. Fair Ass'n.	Brookfield.	Gus Gannon.	July 15-18.
Livingston.	Chillicothe Fair Co.	Chillicothe.	A. M. Shelton.	July 23-26.
Macon.	The North Macon Agr. & Mec. Soc.	La Plata.	W. W. Henderson.	Sept. 9-12.
Macon.	Callao Fair Ass'n.	Callao.	E. G. Jones.	Sept. 16-18.
Macon.	New Cambria Fair Ass'n.	New Cambria.	W. E. Howell.	Sept. 10-13.
Macon.	Macon Co. Agr. & Mec. Soc.	Atlanta.	V. D. Gordan.	Sept. 9-11.
Marion.	Marion Co. A. & M. Fair.	Palmyra.	G. E. Thompson.	Sept. 10-13.
Moniteau.	Moniteau Co. Agr. & Mec. Soc.	California.	L. B. Meyer.	Sept. 3-6.
Monroe.	Monroe Co. Fair Ass'n.	Paris.	W. L. Crawford.	Sept. 3-5.
Montgomery.	Montgomery Co. Agr. Soc.	Montgomery City.	G. R. McVay.	Aug. 26-30.
Osage.	Osage Co. Fair Ass'n.	Linn.	H. M. Luckenheff.	Oct. 14-17.
Phelps.	Phelps Co. Agr. Mec. Ass'n.	Rolla.	W. R. Ellis.	Sept. 2-5.
Pike.	Pike Co. Fair Ass'n.	Bowling Green.	H. M. Strother.	Aug. 5-8.
Platte.	Platte Co. Agr. Mec. & Stock Ass'n.	Platte City.	J. L. Garmack.	Aug. 26-29.
Polk.	Polk Co. Agr. Mec. Soc.	Bolivar.	W. U. Townsend.	Sept. 24-27.
Rails.	New London.	New London.	C. E. Lamb.	July 29-Aug. 1.
Randolph.	Clark Fair Ass'n.	Clark.	R. R. Connell.	Sept. 2-5.
Randolph.	Randolph Co. Agr. Mec. Soc.	Jacksonville.	G. W. Butler.	Aug. 26-29.
Randolph.	Moberly Agr. Fair Ass'n.	Moberly.	Jno. L. Hogg.	July 29-Aug. 1.
St. Francis.	Southeast Mo. Fair Ass'n.	Farmington.	A. Wulfer.	Sept. 10-13.
Saline.	Saline Agr. Fair.	Marshall.	E. W. Brown.	Aug. 12-16.
Scotland.	Scotland Co. Fair Ass'n.	Memphis.	J. R. Hudson.	Aug. 26-29.
Schuyler.	Queen City Corn & Stock Show.	Queen City.	C. C. Crockett.	Sept. 18-19.
Scott.	Tri-County Fair.	Scott.	New Madrid.	Sept. 24-27.
Shelby.	Shelby Co. Agr. Mec. Soc.	Shelbina.	Harry Smith.	Sept. 24-27.
St. Louis.	St. Louis County Fair.	Creve Coeur.	W. H. Gillispie.	Aug. 26-29.
Sullivan.	Green City Fair Ass'n.	Green City.	Geo. B. Bowen.	Sept. 18-21.
Warren.	Warren Co. Fair.	Wright City.	A. E. Jones.	Aug. 19-22.
			G. E. Schapen.	Aug. 30-23.

FOR SALE

A FIVE-YEAR-OLD STALLION,

Grandson of Rex McDonald.

Splendid individual. Register No. 3408.

If interested write me for particulars.

PAUL BROWN,

Pierce Building, - - - St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE

UNA MUSCOVITE and FOAL,

Bay Mare, four years old, by Geo. Muscovite, son of Nutwood, dam of son of Ora Wilkes, 2:11; has foal by her side, 6 weeks old, by son of Axworthy, son of Axtell, 3:12. The above mare is a bit under size, but perfect conformation, and is bred for a Trotter; is broken, is well gaited; has been bred to "Nick," son of Nutwood. Is owned by Mr. L. B. Wilson, at the "Universal Expo. Fair Grounds," where she can be seen.

PRESLEY WINSTON RAY

RALPH VERNON RAY

RAYLAND STOCK FARM

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BOWLING GREEN, - - - KENTUCKY.

GREAT WESTERN CIRCUIT.

The Great Western Circuit Directory shows a program of racing that will attract many of the best racing stables in the country. It opens at Decatur, Ill., Aug. 5 to 8; Peoria, Ill., August 12 to 16; Galesburg, Ill.,

August 19 to 23; Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 25 to 29; Hamline, Minn., Sept. 1 to 5; Milwaukee Wis., Sept. 8 to 12; Detroit, Mich., Sept. 15 to 19; Peoria, Ill., Sept. 22 to 27; Sedalia, Mo., Sept. 30 to Oct. 3; Springfield, Ill., Oct. 6 to 11; Dallas, Tex., Oct. 20 to Nov. 2, and Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 3 to 8.

The Pig Pen

J. L. TAYLOR'S DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

J. L. Taylor, proprietor of the "Red, White and Blue" Duroc Jersey Swine Farm, living one and one-fourth miles northwest of Olean, is about the happiest man in the country, his great brood sow, "Minnie Thornton" 286,014, a 1912 State Fair winner, farrowed sixteen beautiful little thoroughbred pigs Sunday morning—nine females and seven males. Mr. Taylor found it necessary to take away six of these pigs and give them to another sow. It is claimed by all of good authority that in Minnie Thornton Mr. Taylor has not only the best brood sow in the state, but also the best show sow. Mr. Taylor had no intention of exhibiting this great sow at the State Fair last year until two days before the fair opened up. He just wanted the people to see Minnie as being the mother of three high-class male hogs which he exhibited. This sow, on June 20th, 1911, as a gilt, farrowed twelve nice pigs. Her next litter, January 16th, 1912, she farrowed thirteen pigs; her next litter, October 27th, 1912, she farrowed fourteen nice pigs; and now her last litter at her side came Sunday morning, April 27th, and sixteen pigs. Mr. Taylor thinks that a sow that can farrow fifty-five in four litters is a fine sow and certainly speaks well for a man in the thoroughbred Duroc Jersey swine line who has not been in the business but just about two years. Mr. Taylor will make one of the largest State Fair exhibits this fall of any man in the state, and says he is not going to give Dick, Tom and Harry three and one-half and four and one-half months the advantage in age this time, but will show hogs that are same age as the other man's and see if things will not prove different.—Russellville Rustler.

WHAT SHALL WE DO?

Hog cholera is on the increase and hog raising in most parts of the country is consequently a hazardous business. During the last twelve months cholera has spread over more territory, and there has been a greater aggregate loss from it than in any one year of our history. What shall we do? It seems to me that there is but one thing to do and that is to fight it on the same general principles that we do other infectious diseases. The farmer must realize that hog cholera is an infectious disease the same as diphtheria and scarlet fever in the human and must be handled on the same general principles of quarantine and disinfection.

Hog cholera serum is a potent factor in hog cholera control if wisely used, but the difficulty now is that the farmer either discredits its use entirely or goes to the other extreme and expects the serum to control the disease while he does nothing.

In a certain community where cholera was rampant it was stamped out by the following procedure: A competent veterinarian was made a deputy sheriff with instructions to clean up cholera. He did it by first order-

SQUARE DEAL HERD DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Extra good males, ready for service, and choice gilts. Prices reasonable. Write:

B. D. RUNYON,
Golden Rule Farm, Fillmore, Illinois.

Berkshire Sows.

We are offering some of our best herd sows at half their cost. Bred to Ideal's Emperor. Also some fine gilts. Fifty fine Columbian Wyandotte hens at half price. Fancy White and Brown Leghorn cockerels at \$2 each. Also Wyandotte cockerels cheap. E. J. REED, OBLONG, ILL.

Mule-foot Hogs, Shetland Ponies and High-yielding Seed Corn.
Dunlap, Williamsport, O., Box 474.

ing the carcasses of cholera hogs destroyed by fire, healthy hogs were isolated from sick ones, serum was used with discretion, pens were ordered cleaned once a week, and the litter destroyed by fire; lime was scattered in the yards and the pens white-washed, the hogs were placed in quarantine and notices to that effect were posted conspicuously, the moving of hogs on the public roads was prohibited and all imported hogs were held fifteen days before exposing them to other hogs.

This procedure, in a general way, if enforced vigorously, will control hog cholera and there is no other way. The sanitary authorities must enforce the same general rules in quarantine and disinfection that they do with smallpox and scarlet fever in the human, and there is no reason why the disease cannot be equally as well controlled.—George H. Glover.

PREPARATION OF FEEDS FOR HOGS.

How to prepare feeds for hogs to secure the greatest economy is a question frequently asked by hog raisers. Corn should be fed on the cob. Where shelled corn is bought it should be ground or soaked. The Iowa Experiment Station, after exhaustive trials, found that feeding on the cob was most economical and that soaking for twelve hours was equal to grinding.

Hogs can be induced to do their own grinding by scattering grain on a rough concrete or other feeding floor or by feeding grain in the sheaf. Ordinarily, however, we have to grind, roll or soak the small grains. Coarse grinding which leaves hard, sharp-cornered pieces is not recommended. Grains must be ground fine, especially for young pigs. Rolling grains leaves them in a porous condition, and when taken into the stomach they make a porous mass upon which the digestive juices can easily act. Grinding or rolling ordinarily saves about 10 per cent.

Considerable difference of opinion exists as to advisability of wetting feeds for hogs. The self-feeder is successful if regulated to prevent waste; and, when used, feeds are of course fed dry. When rations are given in a trough, our experience at the Idaho Experiment Station indicates an advantage from wetting feeds. Dry and floury feeds need much liquid to moisten them and the saliva and digestive juices are hardly sufficient for this purpose; furthermore, wetting makes feeds more bulky, thereby preventing rapid eating, and when fed in this rather bulky, wet form, they satisfy the appetites of the older hogs for bulk.

Cooking and steaming were common a few years ago, but are now no longer popular. It has been found that cooking tends to lessen the feeding value of some grains; and in most cases does not bring enough benefits to pay for fuel and time. Exceptions to this rule are potatoes and beans, which give best results when cooked. Alfalfa hay is cheap in the Northwest, and can be successfully used for a large portion of the brood sow's winter ration, and as a small part of the allowance for fattening hogs. Experiments at the Idaho station indicate that alfalfa can be fed whole in a rack with greatest economy. After exhaustive trials, the Nebraska Experiment Station found that alfalfa fed whole was slightly more economical than cutting or chopping it into short lengths, and that grinding fine into meal, as compared with the other methods of feeding alfalfa, was not so profitable on the farm.—E. J. Iddings.

A. C. Brockman, north of Centralia, Mo., recently sold a stag hog to a Centralia stockbuyer that weighed 860 pounds. The animal was of the Duroc-Jersey type and said to be one of the best hogs ever sold on the Centralia market.

The Shepherd

BUYING THIN LAMBS.

Many farmers in the states around Chicago are in the habit of doing quite an extensive business in buying thin range lambs and fattening them for the market. Michigan farmers are adepts in this line; but high prices for feeders and their unusual scarcity seriously hampered this industry during the past winter and spring. Most of the range lambs were marketed fat, last year, grass and water being unusually abundant, and feeding stock commanded very high prices. Feeding and shearing lambs are particularly scarce now, but their season is over. Of late, large numbers of sheep and lambs from Colorado and other distant states have been unloaded in the large railroad feeding yards near Chicago and kept there until fat and prime for the market. A very few spring lambs have shown up and sold at \$11 per 100 pounds. Texas is now marketing grass sheep freely, and they have a depressing influence on the market for the ordinary and medium grades of sheep.

SHEEP GROWING.

We find sheep almost co-existent with man. In biblical history we have accounts of large flocks of sheep, of different methods of management and different operations of breeding being performed with them, says the New York Farmer. In Asiatic countries in the earliest times men possessing flocks of sheep were considered rich. Some of the reasons why we ought to grow sheep today are:

1. They are farm scavengers.
2. They do well on our rough land.
3. They yield a good profit.
4. The manure produced is very valuable.
5. They are very easily handled when rightly understood.

As to the breed of sheep to grow, we should choose the breed which we think will do the best under our local

conditions, the conditions being those of feed, pasturage and market. The larger and coarser breeds need more pasture than the smaller breeds, with a less number pasturing per acre. The market demands the early maturing and thick-fleshed type. The three markets for lambs are:

1. Hothouse, or from Christmas until March.
2. Summer, or during July and August.
3. Fall, or during October and November.

The market to which we should cater, of course, will depend upon our local conditions. The hothouse lambs yield the best profits, and in order to produce them one must have proper protection.

Sheep must be kept free from disease in order to do well. Improve the flock by the use of a well formed pure bred sire. Save as high a percentage of lambs as possible. The profit from sheep lies with the care given.

DRESSING FOR SHEAR WOUNDS.

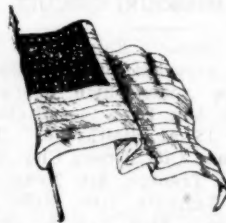
For clean cuts a good dressing to prevent the fly from settling on the wound is a mixture of one part of turpentine, one part of Stockholm tar, and two parts of salad or olive oil. The turpentine is cleansing, and its strong smell keeps flies off, but, being very volatile, it would soon evaporate if used alone. Tar is healing, and, being strong-smelling, is objectionable to the fly. It adheres to the wool and the flesh, and assists to retain the turpentine.

Salad or olive oil tends to soften the severe effects of the tar and turpentine, and to a great extent prevents the tar from injuring the wool. The same mixture is very effective in destroying the maggots after the sheep are blown, and in healing wounds made by them. Any lubricating oil or ordinary fat will serve as a substitute to mix with the tar and turpentine.

Small want ads will bring the buyer and seller together. Only one cent a word in our want columns.

BEAUTIFUL OLD GLORY FOR EVERY HOME!

FREE
To the Readers of
Colman's Rural World



The eventful year of 1913 will be Flag Year, and every patriotic American wants a Flag, not only to display upon political events, but for Decoration Day and Fourth of July.

THE AMERICAN FLAG is now complete, as every connecting territory has been admitted to the Union as a State, and this Flag has the 48 stars—one for every State in the Union. This flag measures 5 feet long by 3 feet wide and is the favorite size flag. It is made of selected bunting, and warranted fast colors, sewed on both sides, and it is a made flag, not a printed one, and will stand all kinds of weather.

Free to the Readers of the
Rural World . . .

In response to many requests for an American Flag, we have made special arrangements and have secured a large number of flags so that they would arrive in time for Decoration Day and can also be used on the Fourth of July and any other occasion. There is no decoration that is as appropriate for any celebration as the American Flag.

OUR OFFER—We will send one of these Flags absolutely free, prepaid, to every one who send us \$1.00 to pay for a year's subscription COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD. This is a most liberal offer and we guarantee that you will be perfectly satisfied with the flag that we will send you or we will be willing to return your money. It will pay you to get your money in before these flags are all given away. Send your subscription in on the order blank below today without fail.

COUPON.

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, St. Louis, Mo.:
Gentlemen—Enclosed find \$1.00 for which send me the RURAL WORLD for one year, and a FLAG, prepaid.

Name
(Write Plain and give full name.)

Town

State Route or Box No.

The Dairy

JUDGING BUTTER.

Nearly every one thinks he can judge a sample of butter and it is true that all are able to compare butter from an individual standpoint. However, to judge butter for the commercial taste requires considerable experience. The standard used exclusively in this country for scoring butter is as follows:

Flavor	45 per cent.
Body	25 per cent.
Color	15 per cent.
Salt	10 per cent.
Style	5 per cent.

Flavor is valued at nearly half the total. A judge must have a keen and sensitive taste and must also know the flavor that is demanded in the market. Some of the common faults in flavor are designated as "flat," "fishy," "rancid," "weedy," old cream, acid and "stable." Flavor is due to the previous methods of handling the cream.

Body refers to the texture or grain of the butter. It should be firm and waxy. Criticisms of body are "greasy," "tallowy," "cloudy," "brisky," "salvy." Texture is determined by the methods of manufacture. That is, by the churning, washing, working and salting.

The color should be bright and even. The most common fault in the color of butter is "mottled" or wavy butter. Most consumers can detect small differences of the salt content of butter. This is liable to be confused with flavor.

The amount of salt should be suited to the market and is not criticised in the judging as much as its condition in the butter. It should be thoroughly dissolved and entirely distributed.

Style refers to the clean and neatly finished appearance of the butter and its package.—G. A. Gilbert, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

PURE AIR FOR DAIRY COWS.

What will it do for dairy cows to have plenty of pure air?

First let us see what it will do for them to be deprived of this much-needed life principle. Go into a barn where the cattle are all shut up tight, the only fresh air they have gained perhaps from a few holes in the side of the barn through which the wind blows right on to the stock, and see how stale and dead the air is. The chances are that these openings are all closed at night, so that even this means of securing good air is cut off, especially if it be cold weather, says E. C. Vincent in Epitomist.

In the stables you will find the cows coughing and languid. When they go out of doors they may fairly reel around from the effects of the poison they have for hours inhaled. I have actually seen that done after cows have been shut up in a poorly ventilated stable. These cows if tested would in all probability be found to be affected with tuberculosis, almost universally. That is the first result of close confinement, for tuberculosis is a fifth disease, in stock as in men.

Another effect would be that the man who owned the stock would have to feed more hay and grain than he would otherwise; for bad air causes poor assimilation, so that more food would be necessary to maintain life than would be the case if air were provided in full measure.

Well, then, just the opposite of this would surely be the result gained from good ventilation. Air is life; air is food; air is health, air is money in the pocket, because fresh air helps to digest food, so that we get more out of the feed we give to our cattle, it tends to keep the cows in good health and so lengthens their lives, and sure-

ly enables us to get more milk, and I make bold to say better milk.

Sometimes we do not know just how to go about it to get the added light and fresh air our stables need. On our own farm we have faced that problem, and this is the way we meet it. Our barn was built with a basement, the cows being stabled below, while the hay was put down through a shaft in one end, dropping into an alley in front of the row of stanchions. We took out the old-fashioned board slide windows and replaced them with sash, good large ones, so that they would let in all the light possible. These windows were arranged to slide with weight and cord, so that we could open and shut them as we wished. We watched the wind and shifted the windows so that the draft would not come right on the cows, and yet would allow the stable air to drift out and the pure air to come in. By opening the right windows we secured a good flow of air up the shaft through which

the hay came down most of the time. While that was a good arrangement, we were not satisfied with it. We did not feel that we had air space enough for the cows we had. Often when we would come down in the morning and open the stable doors, we would find that the air was heavy, showing that the ventilation was not what it should be.

Then we widened the stables, dug down to solid earth and laid a cement floor all over the stable. The sliding windows were replaced by sash that swung on a hinge at the bottom, with a chain at the top, so that we could lower the top of the sash inward. Through the opening thus made, the air came in freely, shooting over the rows of stock. The air space thus provided is ample, as the ceilings are high and the stalls not crowded.

Stock and farms are sold every day through small ads. Try one in our want columns at one cent a word.

Look for These

By R. E. Olds, Designer

Look for these marks of up-to-dateness in any car you buy.

**Left-side drive—
Center control—
Oversize tires—
Set-in dash lights—
Free front entrance.**

Note the leading cars. They don't have right-side drive this year. They don't have projecting side lamps, or skimpy tires, or a blocked front door.

Next year's cars are bound to come to what the best cars have adopted. Then a car which lacks these features will be sadly out-of-date.

An Extra Step

In Reo the Fifth, as in costly cars, you find these modern features. And we go even one step further.

We have come to the single-rod center control. All the gear shifting is done by one small rod, set out of the driver's way. It is done by moving this rod only three inches in each of four directions.

There are no levers, side or center, to block the driver's way. Both brakes are operated by foot pedals. So the Reo driver enters from either side. He never dismounts in the street.

Better Cars

Then makers of cars—even low-priced cars—are coming to better construction. Men are calling for cars that endure—for lower cost of upkeep.

Next year will find other cars in our class with features like these—found in Reo the Fifth:

Analyzed steel—
Vast overcapacity—
15 roller bearings—
190 drop forgings—
A \$75 magneto—
Doubly-heated carburetor—

We build these cars slowly and carefully. Parts are ground to utter exactness. Every part is given radical tests. Every driving part is compelled to show at least 50 per cent margin of safety.

Gears are tested in a 50-ton crushing machine—springs for 100,000 vibrations—engines for 48 hours.

No False Economy

Oversize tires add to our cost \$60 per car, but they cut tire bills in two.

Roller bearings cost five times as much as common ball bearings, but they do not break. Drop forgings cost twice what steel castings cost, but they do not develop flaws.

Careful building is costly, too. So is proper steel. But these things are essential in a rough-road car.

A car built like this will, year after year, continue to run like new. A lesser car, within a few months, develops repairs and troubles. Legions of motorists know this.

Reo the Fifth, built as we build it, sells at a very low price. This is due to the fact that we build only one model, which saves us 20 per cent.

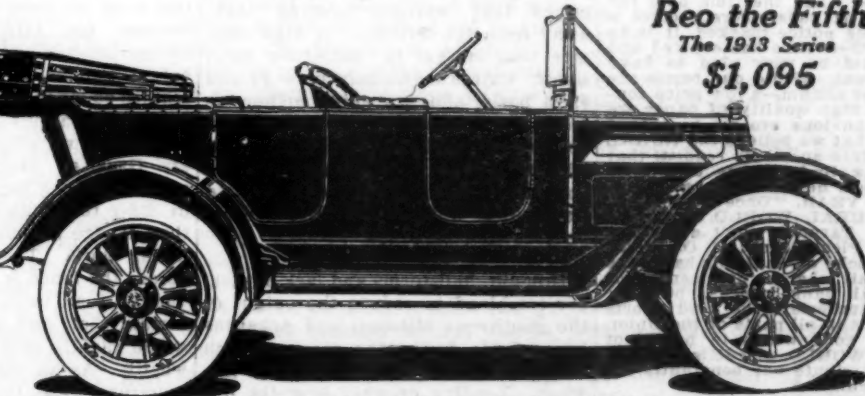
I shall never build a lesser car, because I would not buy one. Nor will you buy a car without these features when once you know what they mean.

Sold by 1,000 dealers. Showrooms almost everywhere. Catalog on request.

R. M. Owen & Co., General Sales Agents for Reo Motor Car Co., Lansing, Mich.
Canadian Factory, St. Catharines, Ont.

Reo the Fifth
The 1913 Series
\$1,095

30-35
Horsepower
Wheel Base—
112 inches
Tires—
34 x 4 inches
Center Control
15 Roller
Bearings
Demountable
Rims
Three Electric
Lights
190 Drop
Forgings
Speed—
45 Miles
per Hour
Made with
5 and 2
Passenger
Bodies



Top and windshield not included in price. We equip this car with mohair top, side curtains and slip cover, windshield, Prest-O-Lite gas tank for headlights, speedometer, self-starter, extra rim and brackets—all for \$100 extra (list price \$170). Gray & Davis Electric Lighting and Starting System at an extra price, if wanted.



**PURE-BRED REGISTERED
HOLSTEIN CATTLE**
The Greatest Dairy Breed.
Send for FREE Illustrated
Booklets.
Holstein-Friesian Association,
Box 122, Brattleboro, Vt.

COMMUNITY BREEDING.

For herds of 10 cows or less, it is a good plan for two or three farmers in a neighborhood to combine and purchase a good sire, as one sire will be sufficient for 30 to 40 cows. It is also important that in the same community farmers breed the same breed, making it easier to co-operate in breeding and selling surplus animals. When a sire has proven himself to be a good one, as indicated by the producing qualities of his daughters, never part with him unless to prevent too close breeding, where this must be avoided. Proven sires are valuable and there are many in use, more particularly in pure-bred herds which are 10 to 15 years old.

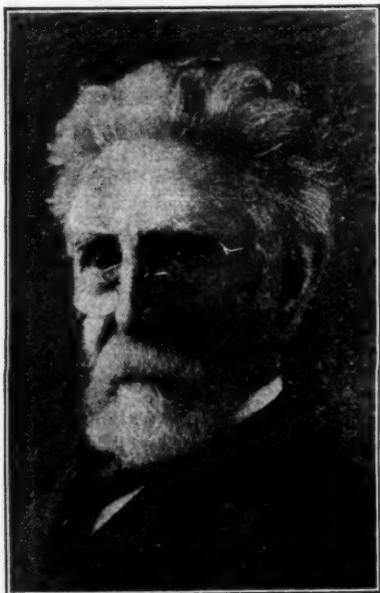
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Published every Thursday in the HOLLAND BUILDING, 211 North Seventh street, next door to the St. Louis Republic Building, at One Dollar per year. Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD the best advertising medium of its class in the United States. Address all letters to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, Holland Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

The RURAL WORLD is published on the cash in advance system and the paper is stopped when the time paid for has expired. If subscribers receive a copy with this notice marked, it is to notify them their time has expired and that we would be very glad to have prompt renewal. While our terms are One Dollar per annum—a low price considering the high quality of paper we use—yet so anxious are we to extend the benefits that we believe the RURAL WORLD confers on all its readers that we will for a limited time take subscriptions, both new and renewals, for 50 CENTS A YEAR. "Once a subscriber to the RURAL WORLD, always a subscriber." Farmer's can't get along without it. Please remit P. O. money orders, or checks on St. Louis banks, as our banks all charge five cents for cashing local bank checks, however small. We appreciate the kind efforts of our patrons in all parts of the Union in speaking good words in behalf of the RURAL WORLD, and it is to these efforts we attribute our constantly increasing circulation.

The co-operation of reputable and responsible concerns, through our advertising columns—firms whose products and methods are creditable, and upon whose representations our readers may rely—is respectfully solicited, that our advertising pages may be really representative of American Manufacturers and their goods.

Contributed articles, communications, etc., on pertinent subjects, are invited. The Editor assumes no responsibility therefor, however, and their publication in nowise implies editorial indorsement, beyond the Editor's belief that frank and courteous discussion of all questions within the province of this journal is to the best interests of our readers.

Entered in the post office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

Paint will do a great deal to preserve your self-respect and your home at the same time.

"Million-dollar" rains are reported from many sections of the country, which go far to assure another bumper crop year.

It is reported Secretary Houston will augment the good work of the publicity department by supplying the rural population with a simpler and more elementary statement of facts and the-

ories than hitherto has been put forth by the department.

The practically complete end of Turkish rule in Europe was marked Friday, May 30, 1913, when the treaty of London was signed.

The developments of the tariff bill now before the Senate will be watched with interest, and we indulge the hope that nothing will be done that is not for the best interests of the farmers.

We would be pleased to receive many more brief communications on topics of interest. Don't try to tell everything the first time, but write often and tell our readers your experience.

Attorney-General Carmody of New York has been called upon for an opinion as to whether a deaf automobilist can be granted a license. How is it with the blind? Generally speaking, a chauffeur needs more than five senses rather than less.

The Missouri State Fair Board will give one boy from each county in the state free board and admission to the fair during the entire week of October meeting. The successful boy will be named by the county superintendent of schools through a competitive examination.

Nearly three months of the Wilson administration have gone into history without the slightest commotion over conservation. Secretary Lane of the Interior Department seems to be successful in heading off trouble. His appointment of F. H. Newell, director of the reclamation service, as chairman of the new reclamation commission should reassure the conservation party.

Advices from the great live stock markets state that all over the country beef bred calves are being contracted by feeders for delivery at weaning time at \$35 and \$40 per head, prices that warrant keeping them away from the butcher. A high summer veal market is therefore most likely. Calves are already on a \$9 and \$9.25 basis, and are going higher, as feeders are grabbing everything susceptible of profitable maturing. Texas will market no beef calves this year and veal supply will be limited to dairy stuff, which is of little use for beef making purposes.

Drought, hailstorms and lack of pickers combined to reduce the output of the Southwest Missouri and Arkansas berry fields during the season, which was practically brought to a close this week. Leading growers over the district estimate that the railroad shipments this year totaled 700 car loads, for which the shippers received approximately \$550,000. This is at least 300 car loads less than were shipped last year. However, the growers received more for their berries, which evens up somewhat on the decrease in output.

Chicago boasts of having boosted its public library in four years from sixth place to second in the United States in point of circulation, but modestly ascribes it not to culture but to system. It is poorly equipped as yet with branch library buildings, but makes up for it by putting in small branch libraries whenever there is a demand and room is offered; 12 industrial plants are thus supplied. Another device which has done much for circulation is establishing order stations at 118 stores on the automobile delivery routes, where a catalog of the 500,000 books is kept and where orders may be left and books called for. Four years ago the schools were using 650 books; in 1912 the number had grown to 100,000. The library is coming to be a great educational factor.

PROGRESS OF HOOKWORM ERADICATION.

The report of the third year of activity of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission for the Eradication of Hookworm shows commendable progress. A survey of foreign countries shows a general infection of those parts of the earth lying between 36 degrees north latitude and 30 degrees south latitude, a belt 66 degrees in width encircling the earth. Within this belt is included a considerable part of the United States; eleven states in particular have been found heavily infected. In Texas 83 counties have the infection, and of the 884 counties in the other ten states infection has been found in 796. It is presumable that the remaining 88 counties will also be found infected when the work is extended to them. In all, 238,755 persons were treated at an expenditure per person treated of 77 cents, as compared with 140,378 persons treated in 1911 at an average expenditure per person at \$1.05, and 14,443 treated in 1910 at an average expenditure per person of \$4.66. In the three years a total of 393,566 persons have been treated for uncinariasis.

The total expenditure of the commission for the year was \$174,671.60, in addition to which the sum of \$22,482.44 was spent by counties and \$19,972.52 by states for fighting the hookworm, making a grand total of \$227,126.56. The microscopic examinations made in 1912 numbered 326,951, as against 90,724 in 1911 and 14,789 in 1910.

STABILITY IN FARMING.

The working capital of most well-to-do farmers has been accumulated by the steady application of industry and business sense to the problems of one farm and one locality for a quarter of a century or more. Their land is twice as valuable now as it was a decade ago, but that has not benefited their every-day prosperity. With increased valuation of land have come a heavier tax and higher prices for everything that must be bought as well as better returns for farm products. These things balance each other to such an extent that it is not the speculative feature so much as the yearly field and feedlot operations that form the basis of most farm fortunes, says the Breeders' Gazette. There is a dissatisfied element among farmers. Some prefer to chase the unfamiliar phantom rather than trudge steadily on with their familiar work. They believe the farm across the fence is naturally more productive than their own, and they are certain that land in some other state would rapidly stuff their pockets with wealth. As an instance, a New York inquirer writes that the land in his county is run down and that the city people have run the price up to more than it is worth. He believes a poor man could do better on new land in Oklahoma or Arkansas. If he makes the change he may prosper or he may fail completely, depending on his choice of a farm and his success in meeting new conditions.

If he stays where he is and puts into his established farming some of the earnest thought, the new ideas and the tireless hustle to which he would be driven in a strange region, he can make his old farm yield an income that he never believed was possible. A man can wake up on an old farm as well as on a new one, if he will. Industry and good management will be rewarded in either place. The trouble is that some men need a great shock, like the removal to strange surroundings and the loss of a part of their savings in the expense of moving, to bring them to their senses. Then they get busy and succeed, but at an unnecessary initial cost.

The precedent for seeking unfamiliar surroundings in which to lay the foundation for farm fortune was established in the days of unoccupied land, and it has been followed later until

many students of farm conditions assert that the price of comparatively new land has been commonly pushed to more than it is worth. Keen farmers and business men of the middle West and East can be cited who are buying lands near by as offering the best promise of returns both under immediate occupancy and for investment. It is worth while to study present opportunities well before discarding them.

The average of prices received by producers of the United States for staple crops increased about 4.3 per cent from May 1 to June 1, which compares with an increase of 1.2 per cent in the same period a year ago and an average increase of 3.4 per cent during May of the past five years. On June 1 prices of staple crops averaged about 28.0 per cent lower than on like date of 1812, 5.1 per cent lower than in 1911, 9.2 per cent lower than 1910, and 17.3 per cent lower than 1909, on like date.

The Kansas jack rabbit would do well to look to his laurels. Argentina is rapidly developing an industry in freezing hares for export. France is a ready market, having taken 360,000 frozen hares during the present season. Great Britain is said to import more than 50,000,000 pounds of frozen rabbits annually. With frozen beef from Australia imported at Pacific coast points, it is a matter of curiosity to know how long it will be before Argentina begins exporting hares to Atlantic coast ports.

I have noticed several articles in the Herald (Bolivar), says J. M. Zumwalt, advising farmers as to how to treat seed oats to prevent smut or blasted heads. Your treatment is alright, but why do you have to treat them at all, if the farmer will let his oats that he intends for seed get thoroughly ripe before he cuts them he will never have the blasted or smut heads. I have been farming for fifty years, and when I raise my own seed, never have smut because I always let my seed oats get ripe, which is much easier than treating from 50 to 100 or more bushels of seed with formaldehyde solution. Try letting your oats get ripe and be convinced.

The ravages of the tent caterpillar are becoming very serious in several sections of Western Massachusetts, especially in Berkshire and Franklin counties, and much damage to trees will result unless measures are taken to destroy the pest. Some communities that have been invaded have already awakened to the fact that action is imperative and active campaigns are under way. In some places where there are Boy Scouts the members of that organization have been enlisted in the cause and have done valuable work in destroying the nests and worms. The plan of burning the nests is one frequently used, but this has to be done with great care to avoid damage to the tree.

Every year witnesses a movement of settlers in the West from one section of the country to another. It often aggregates 200,000 people, and the railroads are able to estimate the extent of it with considerable accuracy. The preponderance of the movement now is toward the Southwest. Why, is explained by Immigration Agent Schmidt of the Rock Island system as follows: "The building of the Panama Canal is making people go South. During the last five years 200,000 home-seekers have gone into the Southwest, while along the Rock Island lines alone 128,378 families have established new farm homes, not counting those who have worked their way out. A large proportion of the settlers consists of foreigners or descendants of foreigners who have farmed in the older states of the Union."

NOTES FROM AN OHIO FARM.

C. D. Lyon.

A neighbor lost a fine ten days' old colt the other day. It was a clear case of navel infection, and the V. S. who was called said that it is very probable that the same germ that causes the navel infection often causes abortion in mares and cows. In this case the navel had been disinfected at birth with creolin; a solution of mercuric bichloride would have been better, and it seemed all right until it was about eight days old. Then it began to get restless, then to droop, until at last it died. It will pay every owner of a colt or calf to thoroughly disinfect the navel with either a strong solution of mercuric bichloride, or of creolin, or some other coal-tar preparation, full strength, as this will save the life of many a valuable young animal.

The cutworms seemed to stop work about June 1, but they were succeeded by wireworms, which bore into the stalks of corn and tobacco plants under the ground, and kill everyone they attack. We seem to get some new pest every year, or, if not a new one, some one which has not been considered bad before becomes very dangerous.

Away back, about 1861, I remember that the wireworms destroyed the seed on an acre of corn, an old briar patch; then in 1891 they did considerable damage to tobacco; then little more until 1903; then again this year.

In 1893 we had a snow on May 18, and since that time tent caterpillars have been very rare, although in 1892 they did great damage to orchards. On May 19 of that year we set tobacco all day, and it was so cold pulling plants that we made a fire in the end of some old logs to warm by. We made a good crop that year, and if I remember rightly we got done setting tobacco in May. This year a big half of the crop was set in May, a few getting their entire crop set, nearly everybody half their crop, while a few set none. Harry got almost done, three acres. I set half an acre, and a half to set.

He planted one-fifth of an acre of medium yellow soy beans June 3, rows three feet apart, three beans to the hill, 18 inches apart. This is the largest patch we have ever had, and I want to make a fair field trial of them this year with a view to planting more next year.

Ten of my wife's relatives were to see us the other Sunday, and the three men say that our ten acres of volunteer clover of 1912 beats anything in the clover line they ever saw. The land had been sown to medium red and to sapling clover several years ago, but no alsike had ever been sown on it, yet fully one-third of the crop is alsike, which has come from seed in the manure that has been made from alsike grown on other parts of the farm.

Our potatoes and oats are very fine. I usually go over the oats with a hoe about June 1, cutting down stray weeds and briars, but this year had to get into them about May 20, as walking through them did some damage then—they are heading June 3. The early potatoes were planted in an out-of-the-way corner of the farm, and I gave them a good hoeing about May 5, before they were all up. As I thought that they were not growing very fast, and as I knew they were not weedy, I did not trouble them until about May 25, and when I went down to the patch with horse and cultivator I found them too big to get through between the rows with a horse, so I had to pitch in with a hoe and work them out by hand. One man told me that they would not do any good unless they were plowed, but I will risk it. Another man says that potatoes will not make a good crop on a hillside, as the "tops strain the roots so that the 'taters won't set."

The young folks have gathered up a

lot of old tin pans and are going to serenade a newly married couple. Once I was young and about as tough as the average young man usually is at some period in his life, but I never went serenading, and I would rather my young folks would stay at home—but they won't.

WHO CAN TELL US?

Paragould, Ark., May 28, 1913.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Quite a number of our farms are infested with wild onions. Will you please tell me how to eradicate this terrible pest. It is in our meadows, and pastures, and our cows eat it, thus rendering the milk absolutely worthless for family use. We are growing some winter turf oats that promise a fine crop. These oats were sown on the 16th and 17th of October, and now a little more than waist high, to a six footer, will be ready to cut within ten days. Quite a number of our farmers are planting the soy bean. I had this bean on trial and am now satisfied that it is one of the most profitable legumes. I began raising it at first for sheep, but I find that all kinds of stock do well on it, and now after four years' test I have already planted five acres of it and will plant ten acres more during the month of June.

But lest you may get tired of my gab, I will just stop right here and say if you please, sir, tell how to get clear of wild onions, and oblige your friend,

T. B. WILLIAMSON.

Answer by C. D. Lyon: If any of our readers know of any method by which wild onions can be eradicated we will thank them for the information. On our farm about four square rods of land is infested, and while we have dug, cut and pulled onions for twenty years, we are only able to keep them from spreading. This patch has been kept entirely clean for two successive years, and the third year, when sown to small grain, the onions came back nearly as thick as ever.

BIG STOCK SHIPMENT.

Monday was one of the big fat stock shipping days of the season for Callaway County. The shipments for that date comprise thirteen cars of cattle, five cars of hogs, four cars of sheep and lambs and one car of mules. The stations or shipping points represented were New Bloomfield, Guthrie, Carrington, McCredie and Auxvasse. Out of New Bloomfield Forest Link shipped one car of 17 head of all white-faced steers, a sure market topping load that weighed an average of 1,520 pounds. These cattle were started on feed about the middle of December and had been eating full rations since March 1. Mr. Link also had with him three cars of 232-pound porkers of his own feeding. He went to the National Stockyards market, St. Louis. Kemper & Wilson, South Callaway, stockmen, shipped two cars of sheep from New Bloomfield. They, too, went to the National Stockyards market. Moore & Lynes had a car of lambs out of Guthrie for St. Louis. A car of sheep and a car of hogs were taken into the train at Carrington. At McCredie, 12 cars were added to the train. Robert N. Craig went to the National Stockyards market with 100 head, five cars of 1,250-pound Shorthorns which had been eating full rations of corn and cotton cake for about four months. Irvin Maddox, also, went out of McCredie with 76 head, four cars, of 1,300-pound steers, mostly shorthorns, which he had been conditioning for the market five months. Larry Tyler, west of McCredie, was on the train with a car of 20 1,000-pound steers which he had been feeding five months. He went to the National Stockyards market. B. P. Beamer, north of Fulton, left McCredie with a consignment of short-fed cows and heifers, 24 head, that weighed about 1,000-pound average, and went to

the National Stockyards market place to sell them. Sparks Brothers, a St. Louis mule firm, loaded a car of mules at McCredie which they had purchased last week from McCredie, Hereford, Hatton and Stephens stockmen. At Auxvasse John W. Bailey & Son and Gilmor Bros., Concord stockmen, added a car of cattle to the shipment. Bailey & Son had in the car 14 head of pretty 1,000-pound steers they had purchased of Pete Brown, northwest of Hatton. Gilmor Bros. had 11 head of short-fed cows and heifers that averaged about 1,000 pounds. J. E. Neff, east of Bachelor, left Auxvasse with a car containing 84 head of hogs which he was taking to the National Stockyards market. Fourteen cars of this stock went out on the first freight and nine cars on the second.—Mexico Intelligencer.

GOOD ROADS.

Hon. Jonathan Bourne, Jr., chairman of the Joint Committee on Federal Aid in the Construction of Post Roads, today gave out the following interview:

"With city population increasing three times as fast as rural population, and production of foodstuffs not near keeping pace with increase in population, there is surely need to make farm life more attractive. The problem is one of national importance, for congestion of population in cities is a national evil. Upon country life we depend chiefly for the strength and vigor of body, mind and moral character that make a nation great.

"To halt the drift of men and women toward the city, we must make farm life more pleasant and farm operation more profitable. No public undertaking will aid more in this direction than improvement of highways, for good roads destroy the isolation of country life, improve market opportunities and decrease the cost of hauling farm produce to town.

"To meet the situation, I have suggested a plan for federal aid to good roads, the purpose of which is to unite the nation and the several states in an expenditure of three billions of dollars in fifty years for road construction and maintenance. If adopted, this plan will produce these results:

"First—Add one hundred billion dollars to our national wealth.

"Second—Save a billion dollars annually to farmers by partial substitution of motor power for horse and mule power, as today it costs two billion dollars annually to feed the 25,000,000 horses and mules on American farms. Even with continuation of animal power it would reduce our present 'mud tax' one hundred millions annually.

"Third—Furnish occupation for 400,000 people in maintaining the highways, except during the harvest season. A road well maintained until that time needs no care during the harvest period.

"Any person interested in the subject of good roads can secure a copy of my suggested plan by writing me, care of the Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C."

From correspondence between the President and Senator Tillman it is clear that currency reform will be taken up at this session. Mr. Tillman suggested that currency reform was necessary in order that business men might be safeguarded against "artificial disturbances" following the enactment of the new tariff, and the president, in answer, concurs in thinking that "we are in a sense bound in loyalty to the country to pass it, so that any attempt to create artificial disturbances after the tariff shall have become law may be offset by a free system of credit which will make it possible for men, big and little, to take care of themselves in business."

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT

Cattle and Hogs Firmer—Sheep Steady—Eggs Dull—Butter Plentiful.

CATTLE—Supply of beef steers was exceptionally small. Choice, prime beefs were not in good numbers, and the best of the supply cleared at the \$8.15 mark. A small bunch of steers and heifers mixed reached a summit of \$8.40, and this was the lone high spot touched in the market. A few loads of handy to good weight cleared in a range of \$7.65@8.00. Lighter kind sold from \$7.15@7.90. The small supply, coupled with the fact that a goodly showing of killers were in the field for supplies, went to make up an active session, and salesmen found but little trouble in disposing of their holdings. Movement to the scales was begun at a seasonable hour. Values were strong all along the line, with 10c advances in spots.

While the bulk of the helper supply aggregated the fair to good grades, yet the choice kinds were small in numbers—in fact, so few that nothing on the tippy order was disposed of. Best straight loads of helpers reached a summit of \$8.10. The bulk of the best cleared in a range of \$7.75 to the top. Medium to good kinds sold from \$6.75@7.35. It was a case of an active market and good, strong prices all along the line, and in instances an advance of from 14@15c was reported from the close of the previous week.

The showing of cows was fair, but few choice kinds, however, were included in the aggregate. The bulk, which comprised the fair to good grades, cleared in a strong to shade higher basis than the close of the previous week.

Best feeding steers sold on a steady basis in a range of \$6.85@7.15. The supply of stock steers was limited, and consequently transactions were not by any means numerous on these kinds. However, on those that sold, the market exhibited a generally steady tone. Stock cows and heifers, along with yearlings, were so few in numbers that barely enough were disposed of to really test the market.

Despite the large run, the market was active and firm right from the start of bidding. Not a single weak spot was evidenced in the general tone of the session, and salesmen had but little difficulty in disposing of their holdings on a good, steady basis. Fed steers from Texas topped for the day at \$8.10, the highest price realized on similar grades offerings since the latter part of March. The balance of the weighty offerings cleared in a range of \$7.90 to the top. Lighter kinds found sales in a range of \$6@6.90, for steers weighing 800 pounds and less, while the kinds averaging 900 pounds and over sold from \$7.10@7.15. The balance of the Southern cattle sold fully steady. Vealers reached the \$8.00 mark.

HOGS—With a moderate supply in sight the market opened active and with prices on a 5c higher basis. It was a good lively trade and closed on a firm basis and with a good clearance.

The top was \$8.65, for a number of loads, while the bulk of the hogs went at \$8.55@8.65. Hogs under \$8.50 were on the plain order or else they were pigs and lights. All buyers were operating freely, and the demand exceeded the supply.

EGGS—Choice stock (late gathered, well-handled, near-by or Northern), in scant offerings, fair demand and usually brings a premium price. Most of the receipts, however, have been affected by last week's hot weather, and more or less heated or damaged. This latter stock is dull even when the loss is deducted. Firsts, 16½c, including new cases, 16¼c in good second-hand cases, and 15¼c cases returned. Some current receipts sell at 18c, all loss off.

Home Circle

NOW I LAY ME DOWN TO SLEEP.

The fire upon the hearth is low,
And there is stillness everywhere;
Like troubled spirits here and there
The firelight shadows round me creep.

A childish treble breaks the gloom,
And softly from a farther room
Comes: "Now I lay me down to sleep."
And, somehow, with that little prayer,
And that sweet treble in my ears,
My thoughts go back to distant years,
And linger with a dear one there;
And as I hear the child's "amen,"
Crouched at her side I seem to be,

My mother's faith comes back to me,
A mother holds my hands again.
Oh, for an hour in that dear place!
Oh, for the peace of that dear time!
Oh, for that childish trust sublime!
Oh, for a glimpse of mother's face!
Yet, as the shadows round me creep,
I do not seem to be alone—
Sweet magic of that treble tone—
And "Now I lay me down to sleep."
—Eugene Field.

Written for RURAL WORLD.
NINA, A LITTLE IMMIGRANT GIRL.

By Virginia Jackson Safford.

"Ye opened your heart to Christ's
poor, and the Christ came, too."

It was a very tired, but, the most of it, a very hopeful, family, consisting of little Nina, her father and mother, an older sister and an older brother, Bheppo, and two children younger than Nina, one a baby that, with many other families, crowded from the steerage of a great steamship and passed through the various formalities of finally getting into New York City. They were soon ensconced in their new home—two dingy, badly lighted rooms in a tenement-house of a part of New York known as "Little Italy"; and the mother was at work all day finishing garments at home with the eldest daughter helping and little Nina nursing the younger children. The father peddled fruit and Bheppo had found work with a former countryman of theirs at pitifully small wages. All their earnings were barely sufficient for the needs of the family, yet they were still hopeful and the mother constantly dreamed of the time when they would be able to save money enough to enable them to go back to Italy and live better than their neighbors whom they had left behind.

A year had passed. Things now looked dismal, indeed; for little Nina's family. The mother was sick in bed with the dread tuberculosis. Some days she would be propped up and would try to sew for a little while, then a dreadful fit of coughing would cause her to lie back exhausted. Bheppo was out of work, and the father could scarcely earn enough to keep them from starving and from being turned out of their miserable rooms into the street. One day Bheppo was at home and his sick mother, sitting up in bed, was trying to mend his only suit, which was almost in tatters. The eldest sister was doing the family washing, and drying clothes were hung all about in the two dingy rooms. A girl who, with her mother, sewed garments all day in a room adjoining theirs, came in with a piece of newspaper containing a want "ad." in her hand. She had learned to read English and told Bheppo that there was wanted at 1587 Blank street a boy to work in a garden. A look of joy came

into Bheppo's face. Work in a garden! There came at once to his mind memories of gardens he had seen in sunny Italy; he had learned some English and felt sure he could hold the place. How he would work! He would go at once and apply. Little Nina listened intently as the project was explained in Italian to the sick mother. A garden! How her little heart yearned for the sight of something green and pretty! She would go with Bheppo to see this garden. She was ragged and dirty, but she didn't think of that. Unobserved, she slipped quietly out into the dark hall and waited for Bheppo to come out. When he came she slipped quietly behind him down the rickety stairs. Out upon the narrow street she had but little difficulty in keeping close behind him. Finally she ran up to him.

"Bheppo," she said, in her native tongue, "I want to go with you. I want to see garden."

Bheppo, protesting with her, started to lead her back home, but she fell at his feet, sobbing, and threw her arms about his knees as she pleaded to go with him. A kindly-faced man stopped to ask what was the matter with the child. Bheppo explained.

"Take her with you," said the man.

He took some coins from his pocket and gave them to the boy; then, going a short distance with the children, he hailed a street car and saw them safely aboard. Little Nina immediately dried her tears and her face became radiant with joy.

At 1587 Blank street, in an elegantly furnished room, a young woman, dressed in deep mourning, sat sobbing bitterly before a large picture of a beautiful little girl. Only a short while before Death had taken the little girl—the only child—away, and the mother was heartbroken. A door opened softly and a tall, handsome man entered the room. At sight of the woman before the picture an agonized expression crossed his face, for he was the husband and father. He quickly controlled himself, however, and, going over to his wife, he caressed her tenderly, begging her to try and not grieve so terribly. The woman continued to sob bitterly.

A servant came into the room and announced that a boy was waiting to see the master of the house. After a few more tender words to his wife, the husband left the room. In a back room he had an interview with Bheppo while Nina looked curiously on.

Then the husband returned to his wife and told her he had engaged a poor little Italian boy to work in the garden. Then, in a few words, he told her what Bheppo had been able to make him understand about the sad conditions in the wretched place the boy called home.

"And, my darling," the man added, hoping to rouse his wife from her sad brooding, "there is a little girl, his sister, with him. She is just about the age of our own little Catherine. She is hungry and dirty. I thought maybe you would want to do something for her. Shall I bring her in?"

The woman gave assent. The man went out and led little Nina in. At first the child felt frightened as the sad-faced woman looked at her. But when the woman, in spite of rags and dirt, knelt and drew the little form to her, Nina's heart gave a happy little flutter and she cuddled close. Then going to a tiny trunk in the room, she the woman rose from her knees and took from it a dress and petticoat that had belonged to her own little girl. She kissed the garments passionately, her tears gushing forth anew. She then knelt again beside the little Italian girl and, with deft fingers, removed the ragged dress the child wore and replaced it with the garments she had taken from the trunk. The husband, standing watch-



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When a flood sweeps over a vast area, desolating the cities and towns which lie in its course, the appeal for assistance gets a unanimous response from the whole country.

With all commercial and social order wiped out, an afflicted community is unable to do for itself. It must draw upon the resources of the nation of which it is a part.

In such an emergency, the telephone gives its greatest service when it carries the voice of dis-

stress to the outside world, and the voice of the outside world back to those suffering.

At the most critical time, the nearest telephone connected and working in the Bell System affords instant communication with distant places.

And always the Bell System, with its extensive resources and reserve means, is able to restore its service promptly, and in facilitating the work of rebuilding, performs one of its highest civic functions.

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ing, drew his handkerchief quickly across his eyes. The child dressed, the woman rose, and, summoning a servant, ordered food to be brought in. A small table was soon prepared and the husband went for Bheppo. The man and woman watched in pity and amazement when, as soon as the children were seated at the table, they began to devour the food like starving little animals. When the children had eaten until they could hold no more, and as the servant cleared away the table, the woman told the man that she wished to go home with the boy and girl and do something for the sick mother. The husband, glad that his wife had found something to distract her mind from her great grief, at once gave his consent, saying that he would have their automobile brought at once and he would go with her.

It was a new and entirely delightful experience for Bheppo and Nina when, with the man and woman in the big car, they went speeding away towards "Little Italy." They felt quite grand when they arrived in such style before the dingy tenement in which they lived and noted the astonished and curious glances of some of their neighbors.

Now again we see the room that the man and woman left a short while ago. The door opens and the husband and wife enter, just back from their trip to "Little Italy." The man

goes out and the woman is alone. The look of heavy sadness in her face has given place to one more peaceful. Suddenly she falls upon her knees in prayer. As she prays there comes into her heart peace such as she has not dreamed could come to her in her deep sorrow. Her expression grows rapt, then almost radiant. There came into her mind so vividly that she can almost see them in brightly illumined letters before her, words she has heard somewhere in the past:

"Ye opened your heart to Christ's poor, and the Christ came, too."

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
ROADS.

By Goose Quill.

Roads are public thoroughfares belonging to the people who pay the taxes to keep them in repair and donate or sell strips of land along their farms for their construction. Every citizen who resides within the jurisdiction of, his road district, by the common and ancient law, has equal rights to travel and haul over that road.

Yet he has no more right than a traveler or non-resident.

Then why shall this right, which belongs to the people, be abused? Our roads are too narrow to permit a high-speed machine to run, so to speak, over them.

None of the automobiles driven

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over our roads are run by licensed steersmen, and few who manipulate them in small towns have licenses to do so. But they are run by girls, women and careless boys, endangering the life and limb of the traveling public.

No road should allow automobiles upon them that are not 100 feet wide. This is the width of all roads on the Western slope. This gives room for an automobile road and wagon. We must restrict the reckless use of the automobile. You will be more radical in your views along these lines when some of your family have been maimed and killed by the criminal carelessness of some hare-brained galoot who manipulates the steering-wheel of some fast-running machine.

You may ask, Who are you, to set up a fight on so popular a thing as the automobile privilege? I shall answer, Only an American citizen demanding the inalienable rights granted under our Constitution of expressing free thought and speech.

To hit with sledge-hammer blows every public wrong, and pat nothing on the head that worketh not to every one's safety and protection.

Written for the RURAL WORLD. IN A STREET CAR.

I sat in the car some time ago, and in front of me sat an aged woman of about 75 years, and with her a young man about 25 years. Very soon they chatted pleasantly, and then she placed her arm over back of the seat around the young man's shoulder, and then I said to myself, "She's making love with a rather young man," and I was amused, and while she was talking lovingly to him, all of a sudden I said to myself, "Oh, that's his mother," and tears were soon running down my cheeks, and something seemed to say to me, "Big baby," and I said, Never mind, give me a tender spirit, anyway, and when I reached home these few lines I wrote:

Oh, to have a disposition mild,
And one in which our friends will never tire;
And if thou couldst but grant but one desire,
Give me the tender spirit of a child
And 'twill dispel the envy and the strife,
For kindness we all may understand,
And love and sympathy go hand in hand,
To cheer us on the pilgrimage of life.

ALBERT E. VASSAR.

St. Louis.

Written for the RURAL WORLD. COOL ENOUGH FOR WINTER CLOTHING.

At this present writing there is still ice on Lake Superior, which is visible for miles along the south shore, or shifts toward the open lake, producing an odd effect on a Southerner. One never realizes how Southern one is until he comes to these climes, where the thermometer keeps at low tide, where fog covers the hilltops or the lake, where the foghorn blows its melancholy to-o-t, toot, all through the night, and makes one relish the home fireside with its safety all the more when thinking of those ships groping their way through thick fog and zero temperature.

Winter clothing is the proper thing to wear for a spring visit to Lady Nature, who is not in a hurry to don her airy frocks, as are her human sisters, who go about with their spring chapeaux over a face blue with winter's cold.

Miss Flora, my dainty lady, keeps in hiding lest she be annihilated by the capricious Jack Frost, who scampers along the hills at odd moments to

play ugly tricks on the growing things that come along his way.

The trees are not overly anxious to unfurl their leaves while they see the snow-capped blocks of ice yonder on the lake.

The only audacious thing to force its presence on the world are the billions of dandelions, who come as the spring house-cleaners of the inner man, and must be of some importance, since they are chums of the sun. When Old Sol denies his presence the dandelions keep themselves locked up in their fringy castles until his Royal Highness appears.

The natives are so accustomed to hill-climbing that they do not call an incline of four blocks a hill. They say the hills proper begin "further up." To me it all seems hill, either up or down. It feels like hills, but I now call it climbing the prairies, to please the natives.

A theater sign here reads: "Theater closed for the season; will open 1st of August." In August the fall season begins, hence the meaning of the sign.

I was told that only a few weeks ago a number of steamers were locked in the ice and could not make their way one direction or another, which makes one think of being near the North Pole, and I know that a nor'easter is no joke up here.

The furnace fire and kitchen range a-going makes one feel that we have at least a few warm friends in this so-called cold world.

I was agreeably surprised to find a copy of the RURAL WORLD to greet me on my arrival, and thank the R. W. very much for the prompt attention paid to my friendly request. With good wishes, I am sincerely,

CLAIRE V. D'OEUCH.

Duluth, Minn.

HEATHEN CHINEE IN 1913.

For the first time in the world's history a heathen nation asks for the prayers of Christendom. The request by the Chinese government that all the Christian churches in that country set aside a day for invoking divine guidance of the new republic in its perplexing problems is an official recognition of the Christian religion. It may herald the adoption of that faith as the state religion of China at no distant day. The missionaries may well rejoice. They may reasonably expect sincere protection from the Chinese government if anti-Christian mob-spirit ever again breaks loose.

CRISP BACON.

To crisp bacon to such point that it breaks in the mouth, lay the slices on a hot frying pan and frequently turn them. Pour off the melted grease and when the bacon is brown, lift it upon soft paper and set it in the oven to dry. If so prepared the bacon will be free from grease.

If you want to buy, sell or exchange anything try a small ad at one cent a word. Others get results.

FINE SIGNET RING AT FACTORY PRICES,
\$1.00—GREATEST RING OFFER
EVER MADE.



Guaranteed 20 years. As an advertisement to introduce these beautiful 14k. heavy gold filled rings, we make this unusual offer. Your initial or monogram engraved free. Send for Ring Size Card. M. S. Bower Jewelry Co., Holland Building, St. Louis, Mo.

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9584. Ladies' Blouse.

Cut in six sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 3 1/4 yards of 27-inch material for a 36-inch size. Price, 10 cents.

9571. Girl's Underwaist, Bloomers and Petticoat.

Cut in six sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. For the 8-year size it will require 1 1/4 yards for the petticoat, 1 1/4 yards for the bloomers and 1 yard for the waist, of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.



9291. Ladies' Apron.

Cut in three sizes: Small, medium, large. It requires 3 3/4 yards of 36-inch material for the medium size. Price, 10 cents.

9577. Dress for Misses and Small Women.

Cut in five sizes: 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 4 1/2 yards of 40-inch material for a 16-year size. Price, 10 cents.

9594. Girl's Dress.

Cut in four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for an 8-year size. Price, 10 cents.

9583. Girl's Dress.

Cut in four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3 1/2 yards of 40-inch material for an 8-year size. Price, 10 cents.



9274. Ladies' House Dress.

Cut in six sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 5 1/2 yards of 44-inch material for the 36-inch size. Price, 10 cents.

9580-9579. Ladies' Costume.

Waist 9580, cut in five sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Skirt 9579, cut in five sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires 7 yards of 36-inch material for a 36-inch size, for the entire dress. This calls for two separate patterns; 10 cents for each pattern.



These patterns will be sent to RURAL WORLD subscribers for 10 cents each (silver or stamps).

If you want more than one pattern, send 10 cents for each additional pattern desired.

Fill out this coupon and send to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, 821 Holland Building, St. Louis, Mo.:

Pattern No. Size. Years

Bust. 'n. Waist. in.

Name

Address

In ordering patterns for Waist, give bust measure only; for Skirts, give waist measure only; for children give age only; while for patterns for Aprons say large, small, or medium.

KANSAS GRAND CIRCUIT.

(Continued from Page Five.)

\$300; 2:27, 2:22, 2:18, 2:15, 2:11 trot, for \$400 purses in each class; the pacing classes are 3-year-old, purse \$300; 2:25, 2:17, 2:13, 2:11 and free-for-all, all for \$400 purses. The entrance fee is only 2½ per cent and 7½ per cent additional from money winners. Entries close July 1. Lamar, Mo., Aug. 13 to 16; Butler, Mo., Aug. 19 to 22; Independence, Mo., Aug. 26 to 30; Topeka, Kan., Sept. 8 to 12; Ottawa, Kan., Sept. 16 to 19; Coffeyville, Kan., Sept. 23 to 26, and Muskogee, Okla., Oct. 6 to 10, all close on the same day. The entries at Leavenworth, Kan., will close Aug. 20. At Topeka there are six classes that close on Aug. 25. Coffeyville has nine events that will close on Sept. 14. Entries should be made to each secretary, but full information and booklet can be had from Miss Emma R. Knell.

CENTRAL MISSOURI SHORT-SHIP CIRCUIT.

The racing in the Central Missouri Short Ship Circuit opens at Griggsville, Ill., July 22 to 25, then follows New London, Mo., July 29 to Aug. 1; Bowling Green, Mo., Aug. 5 to 8; Mexico, Mo., Aug. 12 to 15; Sturgeon, Mo., Aug. 19 to 22; Montgomery City, Mo., Aug. 26 to 29. Wm. F. Atkinson, Mexico, Mo., is circuit secretary and all entries should be sent to him or the secretaries of each track. Entries close at the first three tracks on July 10, the next three on July 25 and at Independence on July 1.

THE GRAND WESTERN CIRCUIT.

The program for 1913 of the Grand Western Circuit has seven tracks, starting at Brookfield, Mo., from July 15 to 18, and closing at Independence, Mo., Aug. 26 to 29. The tracks in the circuit are Brookfield, Chillicothe, Moberly, Columbia, Marshall, Higginsville and Independence, all in Missouri. Entries for all tracks in the circuit will close on July 1 with the Circuit Secretary, Gus Gannon, Brookfield, Mo., or with A. C. Dingle, Circuit President, at

Moberly, Mo. Entries made there are to be considered as applying to the entire circuit, unless otherwise stated in the entry blank, and horsemen will be held for the entrance fee. The classes are the same at all tracks as follows: 2-year-old, 3-year-old, 2:27, 2:22, 2:16 and 2:12 trot; 2-year-old, 3-year-old, 2:25, 2:17, 2:13, 2:11 and 2:09 pace.

Independence also has a 2:15 trot in addition to the above. The purses are all \$500 except the colt classes, which are \$200 and \$300.

SADDLE HORSE BREEDERS ASSOCIATION RECOMMEND JUDGES.

At the recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Missouri Saddle Horse Breeders' Association at Jefferson City, the following named men were suggested as capable of serving as judges of the saddle horse classes at any fair needing the services of an expert authority on type and qualities.

The names and addresses of the judges recommended by the Association follow:

Prof. E. A. Trowbridge, Columbia, Mo.

L. M. Monsees, Smithton, Mo.

C. W. Brannock, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

R. E. Biggs, Auxvasse, Mo.

P. C. Taylor, Montgomery City, Mo.

Jack Harrison, Auxvasse, Mo.

James Hamilton, Mexico, Mo.

George Lee, Mexico, Mo.

Stockton Fountain, Centralia, Mo.

Walter Jones, Warrensburg, Mo.

Chas. D. Crow, Paris, Mo.

J. B. Woods, Smithville, Mo.

C. G. Starr, Centralia, Mo.

S. T. Simpson, Columbia, Mo.

Frank M. Shields, Columbia, Mo.

Ben Glenn, Columbia, Mo.

D. L. Parish, St. Louis, Mo.

Joe Barton, Odessa, Mo.

R. L. Hawkins, National Stock

Yards, Ill.

Chas. L. Railey, Lexington, Ky.

W. S. Barringer, Shelbyville, Ky.

John T. Hughes, Lexington, Ky.

James L. Gay, Pisgah, Ky.

Horace Gay, Pisgah, Ky.

R. M. Scudder, McKinney, Ky.

J. J. Coffman, San Antonio, Texas.

J. A. Potts, San Antonio, Texas.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Speaking of vanity, did you ever notice the man who had the first mess of early peas and potatoes from his garden? The peacock isn't in the same class with him.—Bollivar Free Press.

O. C. Lee, east of Centralia, Mo., recently sold a pair of mules to M. Pyle, of Kansas City, for \$650. The mules are described as being 6-year-olds, 17 hands high and weighing 3,250 pounds.—Centralia Courier.

The locusts that are flying around are not dangerous to vegetation. Possibly they may kill a few young trees, but their presence is not near so menacing to the growing crops as the continued dry weather.—St. Clair County Democrat.

John Myers, Sr., has been a busy man this week, looking after the building of several new houses and harvesting his big crop of alfalfa on the other side of Grand river. The alfalfa crop this year is exceptionally fine, and Mr. Myers has some of the finest fields in this part of the state.—Brunswick.

Farm and stock papers all over the United States keep on urging organization. Proof of the value of organization is shown in many parts of the states and difficulties have been overcome which seemed insurmountable before the producers got together. "Unity is strength!"—Montgomery (Ark.) Times.

In southeast Missouri we mine lead, zinc, iron, coal and copper, and raise cotton, corn, wheat, fruits, hay, berries, cowpeas, melons and all kinds of live stock. Our people are in a very prosperous condition and we are just now in the beginning of a marvelous growth of prosperity and development.—Marble Hill Press.

The hailstorm which struck Lebanon last week destroyed most of the fruit and garden stuff in a strip a half a mile wide. Water and ice fell to the depth of about three inches in fifteen minutes. Hail piled up on the protected side of buildings to a depth of two feet and remained twenty-four hours.—Linn Creek Reveller.

Hog cholera has been spreading rapidly in this part of the country. It has almost completely rid a number of farmers of their hogs, having but three or four on a farm. If this malady continues to spread, the high cost of living will be hard to check and the meat problem will remain a question unsolved.—Shelbina Democrat.

A horse belonging to Mrs. Frank Moore, of near Pilot Grove, which was recently bitten by a mad dog, in turn bit three men, among them being Chas. Moore, who was the most severely injured. The horse was killed, and its brain sent to the state veterinary at Columbia, who pronounced it infected with hydrophobia.—Bunceton Eagle.

F. Dawson sprayed his apple trees the other day to rid them of the worms which were destroying the foliage. He used Paris green and immediately a shower of worms fell to the ground and were at once picked up by three dozen fine Plymouth Rock hens, and in a few hours every hen which had feasted on the worms was dead.—Eldorado Republican.

Ed Murphy, east of Paris, has a 17-year-old mare that has done what she could to make him rich. She has brooded him ten colts, five of which sold for \$1,650. The other five, he thinks, are just as good. The mare was given to him by his uncle, Tom Murphy. If anybody can beat this record, Ed would like to hear from them.—Paris Appeal.

Jack Crane was down from Union township yesterday and is enthusiastic over the work the big road leveler is doing in that end of the county. He thinks it is one of the best investments the county ever made. He also

reports that every one in his neighborhood in eating spring chicken except Uncle Zack Gupton, who is still on a rabbit diet.—Palmyra Spectator.

Last Saturday was a pretty lively day in the cream business and the Farmers' Store paid out about \$250 for cream and made seventy-four individual tests. Good judges estimate that cream receipts from the country near Mountain Grove are now averaging \$1,500 weekly and will continue around this figure for some time unless pastures become too dry.—Mountain Grove Journal.

From all parts of Benton county we hear that wheat is in fine condition, and it is claimed that it will mature even without more rain. Corn is said to be generally a good stand and can continue for a couple of weeks or more without rain. The most complaint is of the drying up of pastures and the short growth of meadows. To help the hay crop there is an unusual amount of clover.—Benton County Enterprise.

Persons who fancy that the automobile is putting the horse on the discard would better revise or at least withhold their judgment. A few days ago, at a sale at Macon, Mo., 143 horses were sold in just 145 minutes, and the prices for single animals ran from \$200 to \$350 for good stock, and for matched pairs from \$385 to \$530. There were buyers present from six different states, and the aggregate of the sales was over \$25,000.—Springfield Journal.

A number of our farmers have found that the creamery is providing a nice source of income from their herd of milch cows. If they will now give the matter of registered stock attention they will find this income still further enhanced. A herd of registered stock outclasses the common run in every particular, and the farmer who will weed out the common and handle the full-blooded will soon find that it pays, and pays well.—Perry County Republican.

P. H. and Sld McCrite, of near Bryant, were here Saturday. The latter left at this office a bunch of alfalfa from his farm. He has four acres of alfalfa and is now making his first cutting. It will run about a ton to the acre. Some that he brought to this office is over three feet high and it is certainly mighty good alfalfa. That the Ozarks will grow fine alfalfa has certainly been fully demonstrated. Mr. McCrite says he intends putting four more acres in alfalfa next year.—Mansfield Mirror.

Last fall Mr. L. H. Herring, the well known cattle feeder of west of town, went to the Kansas City market and bought a lot of very thin and rough Western cattle and put them on feed. To the boys accustomed to feeding the richly colored native cattle it looked like Mr. Herring had a bunch of stuff on his hands that would be a problem to get much profit out of feeding. The cattle cost Mr. Herring about \$2,150, and brought on the St. Louis market, last week, over \$5,800. Mr. Herring now has 60 head more of this same grade of cattle on feed.—Armstrong Herald.

Judge Y. W. Reynolds came up yesterday from his fine farm south of the city to get some machine repairs that were absolutely necessary. "Us farmers are so busy now we don't know what to do first. We never had finer prospects for crops than now, despite the wet weather. We are going to have an A1 wheat crop and all other small grain is in excellent shape despite the backward season. The fruit crop will be more than usual. Of course, you kick about this hot day," the judge continued, as he wiped his face, "but say—the corn, as a result, is just a-popping."—St. Joseph Observer.

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MEND YOUR HARNESS WITH THE SPEEDY STITCHER

I WANT every reader of this paper to have one of my Speedy Stitchers Absolutely Free.

The Speedy Stitcher is the latest invention and is the most effective of anything in the form of an Automatic Sewing Awl ever offered.

Its simplicity makes it a thoroughly practical tool for any and all kinds of repair work, even in the hands of the most unskilled. With this Awl you can mend harness, shoes, tents, awnings, pulley belts, carpets, saddles, suit cases, or any heavy material.

The Speedy Stitcher is provided with a set of diamond pointed grooved needles, including a special

needle for tapping shoes. It also contains a large bobbin from which the thread feeds, all of which are enclosed inside the handle out of the way. This Awl has a tension which enables you to tighten your stitch. These valuable features you

will not find in any \$1.00 Awl. I will give one of these excellent Speedy Stitchers absolutely free to any one who will send me \$1.00 for one year's subscription to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD any time before August 1. This offer will positively be withdrawn on that date. Kindly use the coupon below, and be sure to send your order in today before you forget it.

W. N. ELLIOTT

ST. LOUIS, MO.

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W. N. Elliott, Editor COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, St. Louis, Mo.:

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WANTED—Salesmen; best terms; outfit free; cash weekly; expense stock free. Something new for agents. Send ref. Booneville Nurseries, Booneville, Mo.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. All or spare time only. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. National Co-Operative Realty Company, L-1860 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

GOOD HOME—Have good home for old lady or couple, where they can have daughter's care; best refs.; reasonable rates. Ad. Mrs. Jannetta Knight, Gentry, Ark., Box 246.

One Thousand Agents Wanted to sell a Self-heating Sad Iron. Fuel and labor saver. Pay salary or commission. Agents make \$15.00 to \$20.00 per day. Write Imperial Sad Iron Co., Memphis, Tenn., Box 90.

NEW PROFITABLE GOODS—Selling like "hot cakes"—everywhere. Men, women, girls and boys coining money selling our products. Write us today. R. Walsh, 407 Bonheur Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

FARMS FOR SALE.

Blue Ribbon Stock Farm

It is the greatest and most desirable stock farm in St. Louis County, 350 acres in one solid tract, fronting on three roads, the Clayton, Manchester and Kehr's Mill; 350 acres in the highest state of cultivation; 20 acres in timber; splendid springs, fruit of all kinds, good house and outbuildings, and in the most beautiful and highest part of the County. This is the finest place of its kind in the entire state of Missouri, 19 miles from St. Louis, and can be had at a price if taken soon. For price, terms, etc., see:

BENJAMIN F. THOMAS,
Bank of Commerce Bldg.,
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MISSOURI STOCK, DAIRY OR FRUIT RANCH—5500 acres, 125 miles from St. Louis, 1 1/2 miles from shipping point, 4-room house, frame barn, bearing orchard; about 200 acres cleared; all fenced with wire; springs and running water; excellent grass and unexcelled fruit land. Timber will pay cost of clearing. Will divide. Reasonable price and terms. L. M. Hall, 705 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo.

FARMS FOR SALE—Ideal chicken farms, clubhouse sites; river bottom and level ridge farms, nicely improved; good water supply; close to Frisco R. R., 40 miles from St. Louis. Good bargains and easy terms. Address: S. E. Pursley, Catawissa, Mo.

CHEAP, RICH ARKANSAS VALLEY lands on railroad. T. Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.

FARMS WANTED.

WANTED—To hear from owner who has good farm for sale. Send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

SEED CORN.

SEED CORN, WHITE ELEPHANT—Pure selected quality of seed, graded, tested 96 per cent; heavy yielder, 100 day corn, deep grained, large ears, special price. Single bushel \$1.75, per two bushels \$3.25, 5 bushel lots \$1.50 per bushel, shelled. Robt. Plate, Mexico, Mo.

CHEAP SEED CORN—As it is getting late in the season, and we still have about 75 bushels of Johnson County White seed corn, selected when husking in November, we will make a special low price in order to sell it. Select seed, tipped and butted, \$3.75 per sack of two bushels; \$2 per single bushel; sacks free. This is the lowest price ever made on seed corn of equal quality. C. D. Lyon R. 1, Georgetown, Ohio.

CLOVER SEED.

COW PEAS—First-class New Era Cow Peas for sale. Write for sample and prices. Reference: Blodgett Bank, W. H. Allen, Blodgett, Mo.

SWEET CLOVER SEED—Large, biennial cultivated variety, for hay, pasture and fertilizer. Price and circular how to grow it sent free on request. Bokara Seed Co., Box D, Falmouth, Ky.

RURAL WORLD WANT ADS

POTATOES.

POTATO SLIPS FOR SALE—Enormous, improved Golden Beauty and Nancy Hall; will begin shipping about April 1 or 15 to July 1. One dollar and fifty cents per thousand all around. Safe delivery guaranteed. Largest plant bed in the South, four acres. You will make no mistake in placing your order here. Send in your orders for May and June. Millions of plants for sale. Special prices to dealers. C. M. McKinney, Louisa, Va.

POULTRY.

EGGS AT REDUCED PRICES—From pure-bred Barred Plymouth Rocks or Rose Comb Reds, or Silver Laced Wyandottes; 75c for 15; \$1.40 for 30, or \$3.50 for 100 eggs. Address: Sunnyside Poultry Farm, Owensville, Box 22, Mo.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS for hatching. Kind that lay. Satisfaction guaranteed. Price reduced to \$3.00, 100; \$1.00, 30. Mrs. F. H. Streeter, Hamilton, Mo.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—American, English and White strains of prize-winning layers; mating list free. Marian Holt, Savannah, Mo.

HANLY'S FANCY PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Barred, Buff and White. Eggs from Barred Rock pen No. 1, \$5; 2 and 3, \$2.50 and \$2.00 per 15. All females in pen 1, first and second prize winners; 1st on hen at Quincy, Springfield, Mo., Columbia, Mo.; 1st on pullet at Mo. State Fair, Sedalia, La. Belle, Monticello, Shelbyville, Mo. Eggs from Buffs and Whites, \$2 and \$2.50 per 15. J. H. Hanly, Monticello, Mo. Eggs at half price after May 15.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. No. 1 Farm Stock—Price, \$1 per setting of 15. **MRS. C. D. LYON,** R. 1, Georgetown, Ohio.

SHIP YOUR POULTRY, EGGS, BUTTER, calves, lambs, wool, etc., to Harry M. Shanks Com. Co., 316 N. Fourth st., St. Louis. Refs.: International Bank.

OZARK STRAIN SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Bred to heavy weight. Egg record equal to the best. Get a June hatch for winter layers. Mammoth Pekin ducks. Eggs 5c each, 100 \$4. Elm Branch Farm, S. S. Hinerman, Marshfield, Mo.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCK EGGS for sale, 10 cents each, or \$1.00 sitting. Mrs. A. Brower, Rinehart, Mo.

ANCONAS—Ideal farm chicken. Best layers, small eaters. Lays large, white eggs. My breeding birds are beautiful. 15 eggs, \$1.25; 30 eggs, \$2.00. T. Z. Richey, Cannelton, Ind.

SWINE.

FOR SALE—Extra choice big type Poland pigs, five months old, weigh 150 lbs. Price \$20.00 each. Geo. L. Snider, Fruitland, Mo.

BERKSHIRES—Healthy, growthy, prolific. Pigs, \$10 each. Bred gilts for June farrow, \$40 each. H. H. Shepard, Pacific, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHY WORK FOR SMALL WAGES when you can earn a large salary by learning Gregg Shorthand and Typewriting and Bookkeeping? We qualify you at home at small expense. Stenographers are wanted in the Government service, in public offices and by hundreds of business concerns. Good positions and wages everywhere. Send for Free Catalog. Brown's Correspondence School, Dept.-K, Freeport, Illinois.

TWO WHITE TABLE POTATOES raised from seed-balls, enormously productive, culled for five years to one type. No. 1 Early, No. 2 late. Eyes, 6 for ten cents by mail. I have new onions, beets, beans, flowers, etc., and shall include some of such seeds with every 25-cent order for potatoes. H. Lowater, Rock Elm, Wis.

"RATS AND MICE QUICKLY EXTERMINATED." No cats, poisons or traps needed. Learn the secret and keep them away forever. Sure, yet perfectly harmless except to rodents. Secret originally cost \$100, but we will send it postpaid for only 25c.

The above advertisement has appeared in many magazines. I will send you the genuine receipt for this RAT AND MICE EXTERMINATOR (which I know to be O. K.) and 30 fine assorted postcards for 12c. This is a bargain. Address, Milton Ross, 4431 17th Ave., Rock Island, Illinois.

NEW 1913 EDITION. **GOVERNMENT FARMS FREE.**—Our 1913 official 132 page book, "Free Government Land," describes every acre in every county in the United States; it contains township and section plats, Maps, Tables, and Charts, showing inches rainfall annually, elevation above sea level by counties. The New Three Year Homestead Law approved June 6th, 1912, the 320-acre Homestead, Desert, Timber and Stone, Coal, Pre-emption, Scrip, Mining and other government land laws. Tells how and where to get government lands without living on it. Application blanks, United States Patent. All about Government Irrigation Projects and map showing location of each. Real Estate Tax Laws of each state, area in square miles, capital and population and other valuable information. Price 50 cents postpaid. Address COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD. This valuable book will be sent with new or renewal subscription to RURAL WORLD for \$1.00.

RURAL WORLD WANT ADS

MISCELLANEOUS.

FARM PRINTING—We make a specialty of letter heads, envelopes, etc., for farmers and stockmen. Samples free. Prices reasonable. Frederick Printing & Stationery Co., 318 N. Third St., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—To know how a mother can earn money in her own home to buy a piano for her two girls, that they may become good players by her efforts. Ellis G. Ballinger, Floyd, Va.

MISSOURI CROP REPORT.

The following report showing Missouri crop conditions on June 1st was issued today from the office of T. C. Wilson, secretary of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture:

Missouri crop conditions are somewhat less favorable than a month ago, when they were unusually good. The early part of May was cool and in some parts of the state, notably in the northwest, rain interfered with corn planting. However, taking the state as a whole, the corn planting season was ideal. At Columbia the highest temperature for the month was 96 on the 31st, the last few days of May being excessively hot. The lowest temperature was 39 on the 10th, when light frosts were reported in a few places. Average temperature for the month was 66; rainfall, 1.43 inches, as compared with 3.25 inches for May, 1912, and is 3.45 inches below normal. This deficiency is not so great for the entire state, although rain is needed throughout almost the entire state except in a few northwest counties. In some southern counties lack of rainfall has already wrought damage to growing crops. Chinch bugs and other insect pests have not caused the loss that was feared early in the season, although a few southwest counties have suffered somewhat.

CORN—Fine progress was made at corn planting during May. Reports show 91 per cent of the corn planted by June 1. This is 10 per cent better than a year ago. The soil condition is 88. This with good seed has resulted in one of the best stands of corn in the history of the state, it being placed at 93. Condition of growing crop is 87, the same as one year ago, but with a far better stand and corn generally clean the outlook is far better. Corn acreage is estimated at 101 per cent as compared with last year's crop of 7,610,900 acres.

WHEAT—Condition of wheat is 89; one year ago, 64; one month ago, 98. Comparing June 1st with May 1st, condition figures are: Northeast, 87 now, 98 then; northwest, 95 now, 103 then; central, 88 now, 100 then; southwest, 90 now, 98 then; southeast, 86 now, 93 then. The loss of 9 points for the state is attributed as much to unfavorable weather conditions early in the spring as during the month of May. The abandoned acreage for the state is estimated at but 1 per cent.

OATS—The outlook for oats, except in the northwest section of the state, is poor. Much of the crop went in late and weather conditions have since been unfavorable. Condition of oats, for the state, is 68; by sections—northeast, 71; northwest, 91; central, 54; southwest, 67; southeast, 58. Acreage as compared with last year's crop of 940,300 acres is 95 per cent.

OTHER CROPS—The clover crop is excellent, being 84 for the state. Stand of new clover is 76, having been hurt by dry weather. Timothy is poor, the contrast with last year's wonderful crop being most noticeable. Condition of old crop is 67; stand of new crop, 76. Alfalfa is reported at 92. Condition of rye is 92; barley, 95; barley acreage, 83. These crops are grown in a very limited way. Pastures are not as good as a month ago, the condition being estimated at 88. Tobacco acreage is estimated at 80 as compared with one year ago; cotton acreage, 91; flax acreage, 92; potato acreage, 97.

LIVE STOCK—Correspondents esti-

mate that there is but 35 per cent as much hog cholera as existed three months ago. This is due, in part, to the fact that in many localities there are no hogs. The wool clip, for the state, is estimated at 6.8 pounds per fleece, with the average selling price 17.5 cents per pound.

FRUIT—The outlook for an apple crop was materially lowered during the month, being 73 on June 1st. The peach prospect continues to be the best, and an immense yield is promised. Berries and small fruit are plentiful, correspondents reporting 88 per cent.

LAND OF RAINLESS WHEAT.

What seems one of the most wonderful and fruitful discoveries of the world, says the London Tablet, was announced and described by Mr. Macdonald in a lecture at the Royal Colonial Institute recently. A few years ago it was universally believed that in the dry belt in South Africa agriculture was tied to the water furrow. This meant a few cultivated patches islanded in a desert. In fact, tens of thousands of acres are today carrying crops in the dry district with no help from irrigation. We quote the lecturer's words:

"America has grown wheat on an 8-inch rainfall. Australia has grown wheat on a 5-inch rainfall, but we in South Africa have grown a rainless wheat. That is to say, that during the past season at Lichtenburg, which is the dry one of the Transvaal, we have grown a wheat without a single drop of rain falling upon it from seed time until harvest. This is the Durum wheat, Apulia, which we originally introduced from the dry belt of Italy. Our success has been due to the use of what we term 'moisture-saving fallows.' The great problem of South African agriculture is not the problem of fertility. It is the problem of the conservation of moisture.

"We have now solved that problem, and made possible the immediate settlement of our dry or arid lands. But the triumphs of science as applied to agriculture in South Africa are not confined to the discovery of rainless wheat. The locusts which have plagued the land for ages are today kept under control. The progress of the insect invaders, which from the days of the Pharaohs till yesterday was regarded as irresistible as fate, can today be easily checked by means of arsenical sprays.

"The flight of every swarm of locusts is registered and telegraphed to the headquarters of the Union Department of Agriculture at Pretoria, and when the young locusts emerge, the veldt is ringed by poisoned grass, over which they cannot pass."

Horsemen Here's Your Chance

LESS THAN HALF PRICE!

FARRIERY

The Art of Shoeing Horses

Everyone who owns a horse should have a copy of "Shoeing Horses," by R. Boylston Hall, who has been engaged in "balancing" the feet of horses for over 45 years. The author is now 74 years old and wishes to dispose of some 300 books at a price which will enable horse owners to buy without hesitation. The author wants to do some good in the way of increased comfort to the horse, and we have arranged to take the entire edition and send them to horse owners with a yearly subscription to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD for \$1.50. Send in your order at once, as they won't last long.

Address: COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, 521 Holland Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Forest Grove, Oregon, March 15, 1913.
Mr. R. Boylston Hall,
40 State St., Room 42, Boston:

Dear Sir—I wish to apologize for not acknowledging receipt of your book on Horse Shoeing before. Your book arrived just as I was moving, and I didn't have time till a few days ago to read it. You certainly deserve full credit for your work and the congratulations of every horse owner. The easy and clear way you explain your principles makes it a book that everybody can read and understand, this alone being worth more than all the treatises written on that subject so far. Hoping that you are getting all the credit due to you, and again thanking you for remembering me, I am, yours very truly,
(Signed) C. F. McCAN.

FARMERS' EQUITY UNION

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Official Paper—
COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

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Our Slogan: "Farmers Must Be Co-operators"

OUTRAGEOUS PROFITS PILED ON PROFITS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The Bureau of Corporations persists in bothering the Steel Trust with awkward statistics. Its latest effusion is calculated to show advantages of combination through holding companies in concealing real costs of production and excessive profits. As a miner of ores for itself, the Steel Trust charges a profit to itself. As a transporter of ore to its furnaces, it charges another profit to itself. As a producer of pig iron, it calculates another profit. As a producer of steel from the pig iron, it charges another profit based on prior costs, which include all these prior profits.

This is an integration of cumulative profits so well concealed as to make the "book cost" of producing steel rails, for example, some \$21.50 a ton, when the actual net cost is only about \$16.50 a ton. The Penroses of the Senate are not shrieking for a tariff hearing on this phase of the question. The light is gradually being let in on this infamous system, and as light dispels darkness, publicity will inform the people and show them the nefarious methods by which they are robbed of the immense wealth they produce annually.

These public investigations by the government are eye-openers to the people and will arouse them and educate them to condemn the entire profit-taking system. Every Equity Union worker can rejoice and be glad that so many forces are at work to assist us in breaking down the profit system. The people are being prepared for Equity Union Exchanges very rapidly. The magazines, agricultural papers, and daily press are all educating toward golden rule co-operation. Let every worker take courage and go forward to victory. We are fighting a winning battle. More and more forces are rallying to our side and helping on the good cause.

The mission of the Farmers' Equity Union is to demonstrate true-blue co-operation, and bring the blessing in reach of every wealth producer. Every producer of "wealth" can come in. Only profit-takers, capitalists, and grafters are excluded.

We pay all profits back to patrons according to patronage. We welcome every one to membership who has patronage for our Equity Exchange. We never pay capital over 5 per cent. This excludes Mr. Capitalist. We carry on a continual campaign of organization and education in country school houses, which unites the farmers and centers their trade more and more and reduces the cost of handling.

Our next national meeting will take up the questions of insuring our elevators and bonding our managers through our own mutual Equity companies. Also of owning our own coal mine and buying farm machinery together. These are questions we are determined to tackle and work out for the benefit of our members and as a demonstration for all farmers' organizations. We are shipping millions of bushels of grain through the Equity channel in the Dakotas, to the advantage of our members, and we are work-

ing for the same benefits for our Kansas members.

Our members in the Dakotas are working for the big June Equity rallies being held in those states by the National Union. Every member in the United States has reason to be encouraged as never before. There are hundreds of forces at work in our country educating the people away from the profit system to golden-rule co-operation.

The Equity Union is only one of the mighty forces at work for the economic freedom of the millions of farmers and wage earners. It is our mission to demonstrate in as many markets as possible true-blue, golden-rule co-operation. We are trying to get farmers to read our Equity textbook. Send ten 2-cent stamps for it.

Your farmer friend,

C. O. DRAYTON.

Greenville, Ill.

PRODUCERS ARE ENTITLED TO THEIR EARNINGS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Are the people entitled to the full value of their producing work? How can we know when we are getting the full value? It is claimed that Rockefeller has an income of \$75,000,000. The property he has accumulated in a lifetime is claimed to be \$900,000,000. Is he producing the \$75,000,000, or has he produced the \$900,000,000? Supposing he owned the best oil well in the country, worked it with the best machine in the world, but when only working it alone, or, if he could not, would have to share the fruit of their work equally with his co-workers—would he have accumulated the \$900,000,000? Could he extort \$75,000,000 of the mass of the people every year? He could not. But through the fact that he hired men to do producing work for him against a living compensation while he kept the rest, he was able to accumulate that gigantic property and through this is able to extort the \$75,000,000 income.

By studying the census report we find that the total value of all products is \$30,000,000,000. We also find that 25,000,000 people (55,000,000 children and women) only are actually engaged in producing work, which is an average of \$1,200 for each. The average wages in industries outside of farming is \$518. The people engaged in farming do not make that much on the average, but if they would, it would show that the actual producers are only getting thirteen billion of the wealth they create. This is not all. Again, when buying their necessities of life they are losing 50 per cent. So the actual value they have left is six and one-half billion. If we figure now Rockefeller's income we find that 51,000 people must divide with one man, giving him more than three-fourths of the value they create. Another thing, one-fourth of the people feed three-fourths. Of course not all of them are idlers or useless. People engaged in education, doctors and so forth are useful people. But three-fourths of all the people engaged in commerce are useless—most of the lawyers and all the servants. All this extortion through which these useless people are making a living—and as a rule an extra good living—roots partly in the system of competition and partly in the system

that pays dividends on capital invested in tools of production and distribution, also in nature's resources of production. As long as those systems exist actual producers will have to divide with non-producers in the form of profits, rent and interest. The twelve millions engaged in farming have to furnish 53 per cent of all this extortion. Do you think that is right? Why not eliminate all these useless people engaged in commerce at least? It can be done easily and quickly if you all organize with the aim of selling and buying co-operatively, and through this save 53 per cent of your income that now goes to useless middlemen, salesmen and women, collectors, advertisement accounts and so forth. Study the plan of the Farmers' Equity Union and see whether it will save not only the 53 per cent of your income for you, but also 47 per cent of the income of the laborers on other industries. And let me tell you that, if all the actual producers save 50 per cent of their income the system of capital charging big dividends, through which the Rockefeller and others absorb the wealth of the country, will not last very long any more. Just figure if the actual producers would save every year six and one-half billions it would only take ten years to pay for all the present enterprises engaged in finishing, handling, transportation, the mines and oil wells and so forth. But if we let the system as it is now, in about thirty years everything will be owned by a few profit, rent and interest-charging people and your children will be worse off than were the slaves in times past.

ADAM SCHARICK.

Kennedy, N. Dak.

WITHOUT EQUITY WE ARE LOST.

Editor RURAL WORLD: When we go to sell without Equity, we can only do what some one else may wish to do for us. When we go to buy without Equity, we can only do as some one else may wish to do by us.

The individual mine owner or individual factory owner or the individual farmer are lost, for you, unorganized, cannot expect the world to look you up, when the organized mine, factory, mill and farmer are in so much better position to serve the people.

The organized part of the world will not try to do business with the unorganized part as long as they can do business with the organized.

Minnesota is noted for individual wheat growers, but do you suppose for a minute that the organized milling trust would think of placing buyers out to buy of individual farmers? No. The elevator men are organized and the milling trust buys of them or go so far as to control the elevators themselves.

Minnesota is a great wheat country, but individual farmer you are lost as far as you are concerned without Equity.

The world is calling for system, calling for organization.

Farmers, if you wish to be noticed, you must organize and make yourselves big enough to be noticed.

Consumers on the farm or in the city, if you wish to be noticed above the middle men, you must organize great enough and large enough that the organized producer will notice you above organized middle men.

The individual consumer can buy direct from the individual producer, when the individual consumer is large enough user to interest the producer. But in life the average man or the common people with their many small needs and demands, must organize and link these needs together to make your demands large enough to be noticed. Organization is the only thing that will bring the small consumer out of the unknown into the known. Without Equity you are lost. And likewise the many small producers cannot make themselves known

500-Acre Farm for Sale

all rich level river bottom land, above overflow, and only 5 miles from railroad town; on two public roads and telephone line. There are 200 acres of this in cultivation and balance in timber. There are 10 houses and a store building. People are all white and native Americans; most of them are from Illinois and Missouri.

This property can be bought for \$40 per acre if taken this month; 1/4 cash, balance to suit purchaser. I have two smaller farms for sale also.

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Black Jack, Ark.

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without linking your production together.

Organization is the watchword of American advancement. Organization is the watchword of your individual advancement. If you are unorganized as a consumer, or unorganized as a producer, wake up to your opportunities and organize with those of your kind. If you produce something no one else does then that business is organized, or if you consume something that no one else does then you must get some one interested in its production or produce yourself. If every person could produce everything he needed himself, then the need of organized business would not be necessary. This is not possible, and for that reason we must organize to simplify what would be otherwise tedious business.

The individual can cry for bread unheard, but let a thousand starving persons get together and cry for bread and their voices will be heard. If you have a need no one else has in the world, do you expect much attention paid to you by the world?

Everything teaches organization—nature teaches it; God teaches it in His plan of creation, and for any one to get along without organization he must break all law and order.

If you believe in organization and don't know just how to go about it, or wish some aid in helping teach others at your point, write Equity Union, Greenville, Ill. VIRGIL WIRT,
Virden, Ill.

BAXTER COUNTY (ARK.) NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: In my time I have seen lots of men hunting for jobs, but the wide-awake farmer who owns a farm always has a job, and can always find something to do. The coming of daylight brings visions of numerous jobs that ought to be done at once. And I have been so busy chasing jobs that I have neglected writing to the RURAL WORLD. When I bought my present farm it had been badly neglected. The old rail fences were dilapidated and overgrown with brush and briars. So I never get to complain about having no job. The winter past was a mild one; we had but very little snow and no real cold weather; but spring was fully a month late, and we had a very cool spell as late as a week ago, and crops of all kinds are late. Corn is very small for

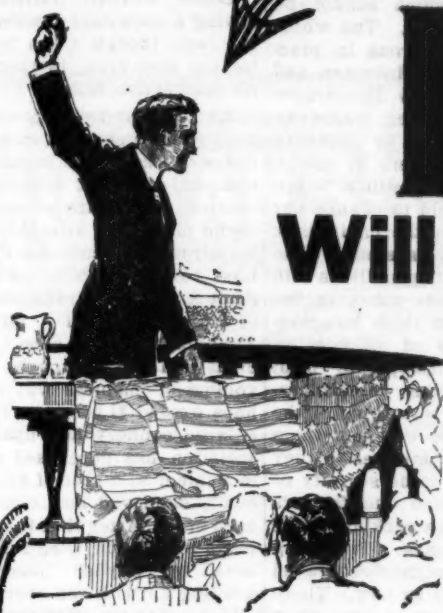
the time of year; wheat is tolerable good, but the oats and meadows are needing rain. We have had but very little rain since the last of March. May is the month to prepare the ground for cane and cowpeas, but the ground is so dry and hard that everything is at a standstill. The first cutting of my alfalfa field made a splendid yield. Alfalfa does fine here when sown on land that has had a liberal application of barnyard manure, but it's a waste of time and money to buy seed to sow on poor land.

The fruit crop is very promising, especially peaches. Some orchards are loaded with apples while others are not more than half a crop. We gathered our first strawberries on the eighth of May. We have two varieties, the Klondike and Aroma. While it has been too dry for berries, we have had all we could use for the last three weeks; also sold several gallons. Every farmer should have a bed of strawberries and take care of them, but there is perhaps not one in ten that does.

Stock on the range are doing fine. I don't know that I ever saw sheep and cattle doing better. But cattle and sheep are scarce here. They were bought up very close last fall and shipped out. We have had considerable emigration to this country last fall and winter and land values are looking up. My neighbor on the west sold to a Nebraska man, and the farm to the east to a young man from Minnesota. While a wealthy gentleman from Louisiana has invested several thousand dollars this spring. The Eastern loan association invaded the county for the first time last winter and are busy at work securing mortgages on Baxter County farms. So we suspect in a few years the men that once owned them will be out and gone and the men that don't work will be advertising farms for rent. A man had better do some hard thinking before placing a mortgage on the home. It's easy to get, but often it's thundering hard to get "shut" of. Wishing the RURAL WORLD and all its readers success and prosperity, I remain, as ever, W. A. ERWIN.
Buford, Ark.

MARIONVILLE (MO.) NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Will write and let you know how farm business is progressing down here in Southwest Missouri. Everybody was done planting corn by May 15. The majority of farmers planted the first week in May. Corn is all fairly well cultivated and free from weeds and grass; but not making a very rapid growth, on account of weather being too dry and cold. Wheat is best for several years. Oats and young clover and pastures not doing well. Cut worms are doing well; larger numbers this spring than was ever known cutting corn badly where planted on sod land. They are cutting Irish potatoes, onions, sweet potatoes and other vegetation badly. Rye is good. I will harvest 40 acres of rye and 10 of wheat. I commenced breaking ground for cowpeas today, running two disk plows, three horses to each and one disk on each plow; two horses can draw one disk all right, but am using three to make it easier. Plowing orchard, trees 40 feet apart both ways, would use two disks and four horses to one plow if we were out of the orchard. One man and four horses could do the same amount of work as the two men and six horses are doing, but four horses abreast among apple trees is rather awkward; ground too dry to do a good job with walking plow. Disk stays in ground better and pulverize the ground better. Not many farmers use disk plows in this section. I would use no other when ground is dry. They are lighter draught and will do better work than a walking plow where there is no sod, but will not do good work in sod land.



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Address.....

January, 1912, I sold 200 bushels of peas at \$2.50 per bushel, and for those I held until spring I got \$3 per bushel. This year I haven't had a single call for pea seed. A hardware man in Marionville bought 300 bushels of peas mostly whippoorwills first year. He told me about three weeks ago he hadn't sold any. We had a light pea crop last year on account of a late wet spring and a hot and dry summer. Too many farmers are too tenderfooted. Just because they didn't make a good crop of peas last year they believe they never will make another good one. If I had the spare land I would sow 100 acres to peas, because they are a profitable crop in this section, good for horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and all kinds of poultry, and an excellent fertilizer. Strawberry harvest is in full blast. Berries not doing well; weather too dry and cool; first in bloom are fair, but last blooming are not maturing right. Apple orchards which were properly sprayed and cultivated last year have a good crop of apples this year. Ben Davis is a light crop where they were neglected last year. All varieties in my orchard have good crop this year except York and Ingrams; last year they produced a very heavy crop, and as that was their first crop, I judge that is why they have a light crop this year. Peaches and cherries are plentiful. Last hatches of chickens are doing well, but first hatchings didn't do well on account of too much cool

weather. We are using two incubators and two brooders. We hatched one sitting of duck eggs in incubator. The little ducks are doing well. We have better success raising ducks than chickens. They are good foragers and devour many insects.

We are having quite a dry spell. May 17 we had a very heavy rain and hail storm passed by in sight of us; two miles north of us a very heavy rain fell, but only rained enough here to settle the dust. The main hailstorm passed through Republic, a nice little village, 15 miles north and east of here. It was the heaviest hail storm ever known in that section and ruined all growing crops. Wheat fields that would have made 20 to 25 bushels per acre were beat all to pieces. Will close and go out and fight cut-worms.
E. N. HENDRIX,
Farm Student and Information Seeker.

STARVING THE PEOPLE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The papers report that there are several bunches of starving paupers besieging Uncle Sam not to starve them to death all at one time. The prospects must be dreadful.

And then, just to think of it—that Uncle Sam would be so cruel as to starve these poor, indigent creatures to death and at the same time let a rich washerwoman, with just six children to support, to live on and make

her contribution toward the support of these paupers. Useless!

Surely it's dreadful, dreadful, dreadful—that tariff. GEO. H. OWEN.

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EQUITY UNION RALLIES

In the Dakotas by National President C. O. Drayton.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Dates of Equity Union rallies in the Dakotas are as follows: Bowdle, S. D., June 9; Richmond, S. D.-Wetonka, and Leola, S. D., June 10; Ipswich, S. D., June 11; Java Equity Union picnic, June 12; Reeder, N. D., June 14; Forbes, N. D., June 16; Guelph, N. D., June 17; Silver Leaf, N. D., June 18; Ortonville, Minn., June 19; Chokio, Minn., June 20 and 21; Ordway, S. D., June 24; Forbes, N. D., June 25; Silver Leaf, N. D., June 26; New England, N. D., June 28; Regent, N. D., June 30; New Leipzig, July 1; Watrous, N. D., July 2; Bentley, N. D., July 3; Mott, N. D., July 4; Leith, N. D., July 5; Raleigh, N. D., July 7; Freda, N. D., July 8.

Every member who is true Equity Union will work for a big meeting at his town on Equity Union Day. Five hundred new members can be enrolled at these twenty-five meetings, if every old member will work to get the farmers to quit work Equity Day and come to the meeting on time. Equity farmers, let us give one whole day to Equity Union. It has made many farmers \$100 the last year and will make another hundred this year.

Work for a big rally on Equity Day. NATIONAL UNION OF FARMERS' EQUITY UNION.

EQUITY UNION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: President Wilson says: "You wonder how long men are going to think more of their machinery than they think of their men. Did you never think of it?—men are cheap and machinery is dear. Many a superintendent is dismissed for over-driving a delicate machine who would not be dismissed for over-driving an overtaxed man. You can discard your man and replace him; there are others ready to come into his place. But you cannot, without great cost, discard your machine and put a new one in its place. You are less apt, therefore, to look upon your men as the essential, vital foundation part of your whole business. It is time that property, as compared with humanity, should take second place, not first place."

Here is a truth worthy of thoughtful consideration by every patriot, every philanthropist and every one who has a spark of love for humanity. The whole capitalist system thinks of cheap men and dear machinery. This system keeps the tools, machinery and all equipments men must have to produce wealth, and make a living, in the hands and under the full control of a few capitalists.

The same system enables a few men to own all the mines, mills, factories, railroads and banks. These men control the necessities of life, and make the dollar the unit instead of the man. Greed so controls their life that some of them would crucify humanity on a cross of gold.

As long as our business system is capitalistic, producers and consumers of the necessities of life will suffer. As long as the mines are owned by capitalists, the miners will work too cheap and consumers will pay too dearly for coal. As long as capitalists own the factories, men will be cheap and machinery dear. The railroads are owned by the same class, who continually scheme and plan for cheaper labor and higher freight rates on consumers. When the farmer markets his stock, grain, broom corn, sugar beets or their produce, he finds the packing plants, mills, broom factories and sugar factories owned and controlled by millionaires who make the almighty dollar the unit instead of the human being. They say they are not in the business for their health, which means that they care more for the massing

of millions of dollars than for human rights or needs or welfare.

These are facts which cannot be successfully controverted. The whole capitalistic system is wrong in practice and principle. It is inhuman and tyrannical. It continually discourages production and holds back prosperity throughout our country by injustice to the millions of workers in mines, factories and on the six million farms.

It is up to the people to change our business system from the capitalistic to the co-operative system. The miners must quit putting millions into the saloons and take stock in the mines until they own them co-operatively. The millions of workers in the factories must co-operate until they own the factories themselves. Railroad strikes will be a thing of the past when the people who run them own them and get all the wealth they produce. There will be no scarcity or shortage of hogs when the farmers of our country own the packing plants as they do in Denmark. Producing and consuming will not be discouraged by millionaire packers as now. There will be a full supply every year when prices are equitable to both producer and consumer.

Through co-operation it is possible to give the farmers an equitable price for wheat and furnish flour and feed to consumers cheaper than at present. Send ten 2-cent stamps for the Equity Text-Book and learn how this can be done.

The object of the Farmers' Equity Union is to promote the intelligence, morality and fraternalism of its members and make them golden rule co-operators. We believe that economic freedom is only possible to an intelligent, moral and fraternal people. The strife between the wealth-makers and wealth-takers will cease when the business of this country is run by industrial unions on strictly co-operative principles. The people will control in business instead of millionaire capitalists. The man will be the unit instead of the dollar. Men and machinery will each occupy their proper sphere. The government will be composed of representatives of the great industrial unions instead of the millionaire corporations. The function of government is to see fair play. To give every class and every individual a square deal. Laborers, toilers and all wealth producers are in more or less sympathy with each other, but there will never be peace and harmony in the industrial world until the common people are educated away from the capitalistic system and become golden rule co-operators. Then men will not be cheap. Each will be for all the rest, and all the rest for him. We believe that President Wilson is for men and deserves the co-operation of every good citizen, irrespective of party. Your farmer friend,

C. O. DRAYTON.

Greenville, Ill.

VALLEY PARK (MO.) NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Very warm and we are grateful for the good hard rain. Last week, a couple of days before Decoration Day, we walked to the cemetery to plant a sprig of myrtle on father's grave and lay some roses on it and the graves of a few old neighbors. It was a very hot day, but so cool and peaceful in that sacred spot. Manchester is quite an old town and is a beautiful one also.

The fields of wheat and clover look in fine condition. The alfalfa growing along the roadside shows how it would do here; it is almost waist high. Bugs are bad on potatoes. That is one pest we were free from in Oklahoma, although we had all other kinds.

SALLIE.

We have many inquiries for things that could be advertised at one cent a word. It may be the thing you want to sell, buy or exchange.

NOTES FROM THE NORTHWEST.

Editor RURAL WORLD: We are having a backward season out here on the coast though it has been favorable for the first crop, as there have been no destructive frosts.

All kinds of fruit promises well, except perhaps cherries and pears. Grain crops cut no figure here, as it is pre-eminently a fruit country, especially berries. There are acres and acres of them, planted in straight rows tied up to wires, and cultivated to a finish. Last year the Puyallup and Sumner Fruit Association transacted a business of three-fourths of a million dollars. The acreage has been largely increased, and it is thought this year the volume of business will reach or perhaps exceed \$1,000,000. In addition to a large cannery at Puyallup, the Association has purchased a plant here in Sumner at a cost of \$21,000 which is busily employed now canning the rhubarb crop. After that the strawberries begin to come in, then raspberries, followed by Snyder blackberries and winding up with the evergreen variety which holds out until frost comes. In the meanwhile, large quantities of peas, string beans, squashes are worked up and shipped to all parts of the country. As much as possible of the berry crop is shipped fresh in refrigerator cars, going as far east as Minneapolis and Chicago and as a rule, growers realize more for them in this way, than to sell to the cannery. Ten or a dozen years ago the association organized with a capital of \$2,000, and the business has increased each year by leaps and bounds, until it owns two of the largest canning plants on the Pacific coast. Besides the handling of fruit and vegetables, they furnish patrons with coal, flour and feed, groceries and other supplies at actual cost, saving them in the aggregate large amounts. So much for intelligent co-operation. The Equity Union is on the right track, if those interested will only take hold and stick together.

As to the tariff question, were this scribe to write to Washington he would say to his Senators and Representatives: "Go to it and do quickly what the vast majority of the people have demanded shall be done. Reduce the tariff all along the line, and cut it out altogether on all the necessities of life." As to the tariff on wheat and flour it cuts no figure either way. The market for our supplies is fixed abroad anyhow and the idea that Canada will dump her products on a market already oversupplied is absurd. It would be like "shipping coats to Newcastle."

The tariff on our staple farm products was only imposed to fool the farmers, a tub thrown to the whale to induce their support of the wool and sugar interests. As a lifelong farmer I don't care how quickly the tariff on both wheat and flour is wiped out, and along with it the wool and sugar tariff.

Friend Lyon need not be at all apprehensive of the result. It is said that when the mother eagle decides it is time for her young to fly she hustles them out of the nest and they sure fly. The wool and sugar infants have been nursed and coddled for a hundred years or so and it is about time they should be stood on their feet and made to walk. They may flounder about a little until they get the use of their legs, but they will learn in a very short time to walk without assistance.

Instead of encouraging our lawmakers to obstruct and delay the inevitable, they should be bidden to get a tariff bill passed as soon as possible and end all uncertainty as to the future. The prospect for crops is good. The country over, and business surprisingly good, considering the fulminations of these prophets of disaster and the moment congress finishes its work and adjourns everybody will go hopefully to work. Even here in the heart of the lumber country with free lumber impending, the mills are busy and any-

Maple Grove Stock Farm

The magnificent, highly improved stock farm of Mr. Joseph J. Hoeken, at Hillsboro, 40 miles from St. Louis; 900 acres; 750 acres ground, balance in fine large timber; 100 acres clear of stumps, 500 acres can be covered with a machine, 100 acres in bottom land sowed down in alfalfa, clover and timothy; 300 acres in timothy and clover; six tenant houses, fine large barns, the entire place is fenced and cross fenced. The ground is rich and fertile, the entire place is in the highest state of cultivation, and it is without doubt the greatest and best stock farm in the State, situated as it is in the most beautiful country, and only a little over an hour's run in an automobile. Price \$50,000 per acre. For fuller information, see.

BENJAMIN F. THOMAS,
Bank of Commerce Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Wanted—In Exchange Land for

1 20 horsepower Rumley Engine, 1 14-inch Reeves Separator, 1 Rumley Clover Huller; good as new. Add. C. S. C., 1925 Virginia ave., St. Louis, Mo.

body who really wants to work can get employment at good wages, but according to a speech made in congress by one Albert Johnson, congressman from this district which came in the mail this morning, the very shadow of doom rests on this coast by reason of prospective free lumber.

But enough of this. A fine warm rain has been falling for the last 24 hours and vegetation is coming on rapidly now, but the crops of berries and hops will be about two weeks later than usual. J. P. BARRON.

RIVER AUX VASES (MO.) NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Will write a few lines about corn. I believe having a good seed bed is the main thing. I disc my ground before I plow it, and then follow right up with the harrow and then I disc again, and harrow, then drag in front of the planter. By doing this you get a good seed bed which insures you a good stand of corn, which means a good crop, and when the corn is coming up I run a harrow the opposite of the way I planted. This destroys grass and weeds and holds moist. About half of the people don't harrow their ground enough. I start my cultivator as soon as I can follow the row and don't quit until the corn is in the milk. If all farmers would do this they would make good corn. I never plant less than three kernels—three and four. You can always thin out better than replant and then your corn is there. I plow my ground deep and cultivate shallow, which is the best. I am a very poor scribe so I guess this will be all. Will write about young cats later on. Weather is very warm and the present time need rain very bad. Clover is very good crop this year. Wheat not very good. So telling you all good-by, you will hear from me later on. OLIVER J. RUDLOFF.

Walnut Grove Farm, May 29.

TO PREVENT PLANT DISEASE.

Among the more important questions discussed at the General Assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture was that of measures to prevent the spread of diseases of plants. The convention against the spread of phylloxera has existed for some time between the chief wine-growing countries, and, though it has been attended by some disadvantages, has no doubt been of considerable benefit. It is to be hoped that in any new convention that may be formed these disadvantages may be eliminated by a more careful consideration of the restriction that are put on trade. It is therefore certainly a matter for congratulation that the General Assembly of the Institute has rejected a proposal to meet the question of other diseases by simply extending the Phylloxera Convention to all cases.

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